The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES. XL
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

NO. 43

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
OF OHIO.

State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Representatives, { J. H. HOLT, J. T. McCORMICK.

Jury Commissioner—GEO. BOWER.

Coroner—DR. JAMES P. NEFF.

Ben Harrison, you are a goner.

Democrats turn out next Tuesday, and vote for Holt and McCormick.

Next Tuesday, Nov. 6, is election day. Democrats, see that every voter in favor of tax reform is brought to the polls.

When Quay undertook to run New York upon Philadelphia methods he found himself a little toad in a big pot.

Are you tired of voting for monopolistic tariff taxes, then vote for Cleveland, Thurman and Kerr next Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Democrats are bent on frustrating Quay's game of fraud, in New York, and have already sent one scamp to Sing Sing.

Blankets are taxed 77 per cent., and thread lace is only taxed 30 per cent. Poor men begin to see the distinction made against them.

Under Grandpa in 1840 the workingman was to have $2 a day. Benny, the grandson, in 1888, thinks $1 a day is enough for the laboring man.

Workingmen of Centre county, under Cleveland's administration work has been much plentier for you than heretofore, summer and winter. You can't better yourselves by a change. Vote for Cleveland and lower tariff taxes.

If Cleveland were to veto a private pension bill upon affidavit of the applicant that he served in the battle of Jericho, the whole pack of bloodyshirters from Blaine on down, would point to the veto as another outrage against the soldier.

Mr. Kerr, our nominee for congress, by his visit to our county, made hosts of friends. The people flocked to hear and get acquainted with our next congressman. Mr. Kerr is sound on tax reform, and understands the necessity of it, as he had to hoe his row among the working classes, so he will stand by their interests. Vote for Mr. Kerr, an honest man and perfect gentleman.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for $23, the tax he pays is $9. Without the tax the clothes would cost $14.

If he buys a $1 hat, he pays 40 cents for the hat and 60 cents in tax.

If a young couple just beginning housekeeping buys brussels carpet for $30, they pay $22 for carpet and $8 for tax. With free wool $8 would be saved.

In a $9 shawl there is $6 worth of shawl and $3 worth of tax.

In a 50 cent iron pot there is 30 cents' worth of pot and 20 cents of tax.

In a $3 clock there is $2 worth of clock and $1 of tax.

In a $16 watch there is $12 worth of timepiece and $4 of tax.

In a $25 stove there is $17 worth of stove and $8 of tax.

It was only a short while ago that Col Quay announced that the G. O. P. had made up an "honesty fund" of $25,000 which was to be paid to those who caused the arrest and conviction of illegal voters in New York. Two thousand dollars were to be given for the first conviction, $1,000 for the second, $500 for the third and $250 for each succeeding conviction until the $25,000 was used up. It is now in order for Colonel Quay to make out a check for $2,000 for Detective Cornelius Leary, of the Madison street police, for he ran the first repeater to earth. Leary is a Republican and had got himself registered in four different parts of the city. The fellow was arrested and convicted. Will Quay pay over the $2,000?

AMERICAN WORKMEN AHEAD.

THEY RECEIVE BETTER WAGES AND THE REASONS WHY.

Some tables we print in this issue prepared by Consul Schoenhof may be studied with profit by all thoughtful students of the labor problem, whether their studies are in the mill or the library. They show the reasons why wages are high in America and low in Europe; that it is not a question of tariffs, but of the productive power of the workman. Wages are higher because the daily product of the American workman exceeds that of his brother workman across the water 50, 75 and 100 per cent. This has been conceded in official statements made by Blaine and Evarts when as secretary of state they were called on for a report to congress on the wage question.

WAGES.

REASONS WHY BY THE DAY THEY ARE HIGH IN AMERICA AND LOW IN EUROPE.

[United States Consul Schoenhof's Report.]

Nunmber of looms run by one weaver in cotton mills—

In America	6 to 8
In England	3 to 4
In Switzerland	2 to 3

Number of yards turned out by one weaver of same quality and width of cloth—

In America	1,350 yards
In England	857 yards
In Switzerland	468 yards

WOOLEN MILLS.

Number of looms run in dress goods mills by one weaver—

In America	2 looms
In England	1 loom

Number of yards turned out per week by one weaver—

In America	200 yards
In England	105 yards

STEEL RAILS.

Tons of rails turned out per week in a steel rail mill in Pennsylvania	4 500
Total number of men employed	1,048
Output of tons per man employed	4.3
Average wages per day	$2 17½
Labor per ton	3 0⅞
Tons of rails turned out in a mill in England per week	1,500
Total number of men employed	606
Output of tons per man employed	2.5
Average wages per day	$1 33
Labor cost per ton	3 08

MR. BLAINE AGREES WITH CONSUL SCHOENHOF.

[Report of Secretary of State James G. Blaine on on "The Cotton Goods Trade of the World," June 25, 1881.]

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. If this should prove to be a fact in practice, as it seems to be proved from official statistics, it would be a very important element in the establishment of our ability to compete with England for our share of the cotton goods trade of the world.

If the duty were taken off raw wool, rather than increased from the present high rates, as proposed by the senate bill, our manufacturers could send their carpets all over the world; and instead of importing, as we did last year for our own consumption, $50,000,000 of manufactured woolens, American enterprise, capital and labor would soon meet the demand by manufacturing these woolen fabrics at home, benefiting the wool grower, the manufacturer, labor and the consumer. The facts as to cotton goods, as to boots and shoes, as to silk, as to steel rails, are given in Mr. Schoenhof's tables. They all tell the same story. They all show that the workingmen have nothing to lose and much to gain from a reform and reduction of the tariff.

DEARER CLOTHING.

The republican senate tariff bill proposes an increase in the duties on the cheaper kind of woolen fabrics and clothing. On some of the lower grades of cloth, such as are commonly worn by workingmen, it proposes a tariff tax of 132 per cent.

This high duty is in the interest of the manufacturer of shoddy which the republican senators seem to regard as quite good enough for the workingman. The duties on knit woolen goods proposed in the republican senate tariff bill have also been increased enormously. While the Mills bill makes raw wool free it fixes the duty on manufactured woolens at 40 per cent., thus aiming to help the domestic manufacturer while relieving the great mass of the people from the necessity of wearing shoddy and paying twice as much for it as it is worth.

It is for the working people to make their choice between these two tariff policies. A vote for Harrison is a vote for dearer and poorer clothing. A vote for Cleveland is a vote for cheaper and better clothing.

In Pennsylvania there is at this time about half a sheep per head to the population of the State; and to protect this bit of mutton the workingman will be taxed on his clothing and that of his family, at a rate ranging from 60 to 148 per cent. under the senate bill. But then, he is to get cheaper whiskey and tobacco. The all-the-morality party guarantees him that.

The Collins Bros of Bellefonte, have one of the finest furnaces in the State all new, for making iron, and are warmly in favor of Cleveland, and don't think of shutting down for half a minute on account of the Mills bill. Can't the Daily *News* find a text right here?

Sackville had to pull down his West.

GERMAN WAGES AND HIGH TARIFF.

Some time ago Senator Platt of Connecticut called upon the bureau of labor statistics for a a compartive table of the wages paid in Berlin in 1872 and in 1884. In 1879 the Bismark protective tariff went into operation. According to the theory that the tariff enhances wages this should have been followed by an advance in the earnings of laboring men, but the reverse has been the case. Senator Platt did not make public the table after he got it, nevertheless it has been published. Here it is.

Table of average weekly wages paid in Berlin, Germany, in 1872 and 1884, showing the decrease in wages since the Bismark protective tariff went into operation in 1879:

Occupations.	1872.	1884.
Basketmakers	$3 96	$2 85
Blacksmiths	4 32	2 92
Brewers	4 32	5 49
Carpenters	7 20	4 21
Cigarmakers, male	4 32	3 57
Cigarmakers, female	2 52	1 78
Coopers	4 32	4 28
Coppersmiths	4 32	4 28
Joiners	5 76	4 64
Locksmiths	4 32	4 28
Masons	7 20	3 90
Nailsmiths	3 96	3 57
Roofers	5 76	5 71
Saddlers, harnessmakers	4 32	3 57
Statesmen or clerks	4 32	4 12
Tanners	4 32	3 57
weavers	3 96	3 21
Laborers, city	4 32	2 61
Laborers, country	3 60	2 85
Tailors	3 96	2 85
Shoemakers	4 32	3 21

The figures for 1872 are taken from "Labor in Europe and America," by Edward Young, formerly chief of the bureau of statistics, treasury department, page 521. The figures for 1884 are taken from "consular reports, labor in foreign countries, 1884," volume 1, pages 214-216.

The Democratic party is not responsible for any lesson these figures may teach. Here is an instance where the adoption of a protective tariff has been followed by a decrease in wages and an increase in the cost of living. Possibly the person who calls attention to this circumstance may be stigmatized as a "British free trader," but that will not alter the facts. We give them for what they are worth, and leave others to draw their own conclusions.

AN ILLINOIS WOOL-GROWER'S IDEA.

The New York Evening Post on Wednesday published a striking interview with Joseph Skeavington, of Albion, Illinois, who has been for many years Vice President of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Skeavington said:

"I was born a whig of the high protection school. I have voted the Republican ticket because it succeeded the Whig party. But I have had enough of protection. My Republican friends think it strange that I should have left them, because I am the largest sheep-owner and wool-grower in Edwards county. But I am not afraid of free wool. If I cannot make sheep-raising profitable I will abandon the business and raise other stock. I don't want someone else to be taxed for my benefit. The duty on wool is legalized robbery, plain and simple."

The Post says editorially: "We have heard a great deal about the high tariff policy as a peculiarly American policy. Where could one find a better type of Americanism of the old-fashioned, self-reliant school which established this republic among the nations of the earth than is presented by the man who spurns with contempt the idea that other people must be taxed in order to give him a living."

PROTECTION—i. e., EXTORTION.

Don Platt, in Belford's Magazine for October.

The Republican party is made up of certain moneyed interests, combined for the purpose of using the Government to serve their selfish greed. It is altogether a commercial affair, and under it over one hundred and fifty thousand miles of operating railway have passed under control, and virtually into the ownership, of less than sixty families. Our circulating medium is the property of some two thousand corporations, that contract or expand it to suit their own selfish purposes; trusts multiply, until our food, clothing, shelter, in a word, all we live upon, are worked to make millionaires; and the foundation of all this stupendous structure to facilitate plunder rests on the extortion allowed by a tariff for extortion, which its supporters style protection.

Harrison is badly defeated.

His betters don't take any bets.

In Indiana there is a big stampede to the Democracy.

Quay's colonization game in New York is blocked.

Fred Douglass the colored Republican orator has quit and says New York and Indiana are lost.

Are you opposed to aiding the millionaires and impoverishing the masses, then vote for Cleveland, Thurman and Kerr, next Tuesday.

Who wants to bet a cool million on Harrison? send him around to the REPORTER office.

A PLAIN VIEW OF THE SITUATION,

One of the most gratifying facts presented in this political campaign, is the universal admission by candid men in all parties that Grover Cleveland's administration has been wise, conservative efficient and punctiliously honest. The wheels of government have moved smoothly, and consequently the larger business enterprises have met their expectations and the people generally have prospered. Even the financial stringency of 1887, a direct result of the enormous accumulation of surplus in the national treasury, and which for a time assumed threatening aspects, was so easily brushed away by the deft hand of the Treasury, that, comparatively, but few of the people, even in business circles, were aware of the seriousness of the situation, or the importance of the danger averted.

Such has been Grover Cleveland's administration for three and a half years—an administration which commands the respect and admiration of intelligent people, not only in America, but throughout the world.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful and patriotic citizens of every party are inclined to "let well enough alone," by assisting to re-elect Mr. Cleveland? That such is the fact almost every neighborhood abundantly attests. From all parts of the country come announcements—not singly, but by dozens and from quarters by scores—of prominent business men, prominent manufacturers, and prominent agriculturists proclaiming themselves openly for Clevelands re-election.

Why is it that the changes in favor of Cleveland are so largely among the best informed and most conscientious and patriotic of the people? It is not from the rabble or the ignorant that the changes toward Cleveland come. It is quite the other way, for it is to the ignorant that the Republican appeals for votes are chiefly directed. Their misrepresentations of the issues and appeals to the lower passions and prejudices of men may be successful; but among the intelligent, well informed, it is impossible. They will be disgusted by falsehoods, but cannot be deceived.

The good will of the substantial business men of the country is undoubtedly with President Cleveland. They recognize him as an able statesman, a true patriot, a firm executive, and an honest man. These qualities always insure good government. To change for a President who is comparitively unknown—whose nomination was founded not upon his own but his grandfather's merits—and whose surroundings in the event of his election no man can foretell, in a business man's judgement would be manifestly unwise, as well as unsafe. Hence, President Cleveland's re-election on Tuesday next by an overwhelming vote is assured.

FROM ALL THE STATES.

FORECAST OF THE RESULT AT THE NATIONAL ELECTION NEXT WEEK.

The Philadelphia *Times* on last Sunday 29, gave its readers the result of a careful canvass of the United States as to how the different states would vote.

In instructing its correspondents the *Times* insisted that all reports should be entirely impartial and that where any grave doubt existed the claims of both parties should be given. Answers have been received from every State in the Union and it is believed that the political situation is outlined very accurately. In many cases the political outlook of a State is the result of a dozen telegrams from a dozen different parts of a single State. In every case the correspondents have been men of experience in the political affairs of the States in which they reside.

THE DOUBTFUL STATES.

A consideration of the canvass shows that Connecticut and New Jersey have almost ceased to be considered doubtful States; that Michigan and California are exceedingly doubtful Republican States; that Virginia and West Virginia are claimed by the Republicans and that an unprecedented bitter contest is going on in Indiana and New York, where the signs favor the success of Cleveland and Thurman, but where every effort is being put forth by the Republican party to carry them.

The situation as shown by the dispatches is decidedly favorable to Clevelana and Thurman. None of the States carried by Cleveland and Hendricks four years ago are seriously threatened, except Indiana and New York. In these two States Democracy has the prestige of almost unvarying success in State and national elections for a number of years past. The chances that Harrison will carry the two Virginias do not seem to be as great as that Cleveland will carry Michigan and California while there is a bare possibility that Minnesota and Illinois will swing into the Democratic column.

Bill Mills is going to be elected.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

A protective tariff does not, and in the nature of the case cannot, fix the wages of labor. Labor, like all commodities, will, under the operation of the law of supply demand, command its worth in the market where it is for sale; and all that legislation can possibly accomplish is to interfere with the natural operation of this law, and so far as it does this only harm can ensue. Canada, the United States, and Mexico have protective tariffs, but the price of labor is not uniform in any section of the continent; it differs in every Province of Canada, in almost every State of the United States and in the various parts of Mexico.—*W. C. P Breckinridge.*

Lord Sackville will have to go, on the general ground he has made an ass of himself, in being "taken in" by one of the flimsiest and most transparent of Republican tricks. He could not remain here under the stinging and well deserved rebukes publicly administered by Secretary Bayard with the approval of the president. Sackville has been a great crony with the Republican senators and never on cordial terms with the administration. In Washington Democrats are thoroughly convinced Sackville wrote his letter to the Republican decoy through a desire to injure Mr. Cleveland, and it is quite freely stated that the British minister hoped thus to revenge himself upon the administration for the affront to England which he believes to have been contained in the president's recent retaliation message.

Cleveland says Sackville must go.

In the great book publishing firm of New York there are 10 Appletons of the voting age. This year the whole 10 will vote for Cleveland. "Why have the Republicans among us changed their minds?" says one of them. "Well, they are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's administration. Our business has never been better than it was during the last four years, and we don't want to change a good thing when we have it."

The whole firm of Rathbone, Sard & Co., the largest stove manufacturers in Albany, and one of the oldest and best known houses in the country, has come over to the support of President Cleveland and tariff reform.

THE NAIL HIT ON THE HEAD.

"Do the lumbermen of Clearfied county want free lumber? The tariff is now from $1 to $2 per thousand feet.—*Journal.*

Why have so much concern for the few? They can take care of themselves. There are now over one hundred lumber SELLERS in the county, while there are at least 10,000 lumber BUYERS—persons who build houses, barns, fences, etc. Again: Why should the 10,000 be taxed for the benefit of the 100 in a free country where CLASSES are unknown; and taxed, too, on a natural production, or raw material.—Clearfield *Republican.*

POWDERLY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Powderly is a logical protectionist. He has "never bought a single article made across the ocean," and does not believe in foreign trade. But he takes no stock in the absurd idea that high tariffs make high wages. "If it were not for labor organizations," he says "there would be no protection for the man who works." All intelligent workingmen know this to be true.

WHO GET S IT?

The tariff on a ton of steel rails is $17.

The labor cost of that ton is about $3.50. Now how much does labor get of that $17 tariff?

Then the ton of rails sells from $45 to $65. Now who gets that additional profit? Say, who gets it?

Now you can figure how Carnegie makes $1,500,000 clear profit on iron every year, while the laborers live from hand to mouth.

The laugh comes in nicely on Quay. He tried to show off honest by offering $25,000 reward in different sums for conviction of fraudulent registration of voters. The first case tried and convicted was that of a rank Republican and Quay had to plank down $2000 reward. His cry of "stop thief" wasn't a success. New York Democrats are quiet too sharp for little fellows like Quay.

The Daily *News* asserts that the labor cost of a ton of steel rails is $30. If the *News* can prove that, the Quay crowd will esteem it as the most fortunate hit of the campaign and hit Bill Mills quite hard. The *News* is snitzing, however.

Free trade means no tariff at all. The Mills bill takes off about 7 per cent. and leaves 40 per cent. still on. To call that free trade requires a mighty elastic imagination.

Look out for mixed tickets—see that Holt and McCormick are on your ticket. Spurious tickets will be circulated to deceive unsuspecting voters.

—The Democrats of Centre have made a gallant fight and are going to win, next Tuesday. All we want for a handsome victory, is every Democrat to be at the polls and vote straight. We have given a page, weekly, of plain, terse tariff argument, in the REPORTER, and we know that it was of telling effect. Our speakers did all in their power to enlighten the people upon the tax question, and have done telling work. To the polls! to the polls, Democrats, next Tuesday.

—Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

Sackville was sent up Salt river this week. Harrison goes to meet him next week.

The President has notified the British minister that he will not be recognized any longer by our government.

Uncle Dan Hastings, where will your 100,000 be next week? Froth, pull down your West.

After next Tuesday, if the Harrison organs wish to let themselves down easy, they can head their election returns thus:

"Bill Mills Ahead!"

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY,

—No. 10 Bishop St., Bellefonte.—

At the above place you will find first class

—L-U-N-C-H P-A-R-L-O-R-S,—

For ladies and gentlemen where Hot Coffee and Meals can be had at all hours of the day.

FRESH OYSTERS!

Always on hand and served in all styles. We keep a first class Bakery, well supplied with

FRESH BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, TROPICAL FRUITS, Etc.

When in Bellefonte, visit

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY.

Nov12m

FINEST LINE OF DRESS GOODS AT WM. WOLF & SON'S.

Our new stock has arrived. By all odds the finest and best selected we have ever had, and more of it too. Before you buy elsewhere come, see for yourself. The dress goods department, as before, is ahead of anything in the valley; you will agree to this when you have seen all.

Notions, gents furnishing goods and all other lines up to and beyond the standard.

If it is impossible for you to come yourself, do us the favor to send for samples. Don't buy until you see our line.

Very truly yours,
WM. WOLF & SON.

CHOICE HOME FOR SALE.

A dwelling house with about 15 acres of ground, of which 12 acres are clear, situate near Tusseyville, is offered at private sale. There are two wells, elegant fruit, and good timber on the tract. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. R Lee, at the premises, or

JACOB SMETELER,
1nov1m Newberry, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOV. 15, black mare and yearling colt, 7 cows, 4 head young cattle, 2 4-horse broad wheeled wagons, 2-horse wagon, log wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 cornscrapers, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cuttingbench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pullies, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, flynets, etc. Household Furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No hucksters allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over $5. J. B. HECKMAN.

J. N. Leitzell, auct.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 100	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	95	Rye	55
Corn	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	100		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

The Epidemic of Suicide.

"He drew out his sword and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm."—Acts. 16: 26, 27.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff and according to the Roman law, a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner; and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years, then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years; and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not had confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something

STRANGE AND SUPERNATURAL.

Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep, and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's axe on the morrow and suffer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart, one of the unloosened prisoners arrests the blade by the command: "Do thyself no harm."

IN OLDEN TIME.

and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and after three times his wounds had been dressed tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide, Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow, Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of opium, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans aroused all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill he was resuscitated from the stupor of the opiate. Times have changed, and yet

THE AMERICAN CONSCIENCE

needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, dessitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris-green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by fire-arms. More cases of *felo de se* in the last two years than any two years of the world's existence, and more in the last month than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is

THE WORST OF ALL CRIMES,

and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self-destruction, but always in dementia, and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life, to have no doubt about their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane, you may know from the kind way He treated the demoniac of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which He hushed tempests either of sea or brain.

WILLIAM COWPER'S ESCAPE.

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "Oh, for a closer walk with God," "What various hindrances we meet," "There is a fountain filled with blood"; William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life, and rode to the river Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at the very point from which he expected to spring, and rode back to his home, and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke; and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope parted. No wonder that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform:
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

"Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain;
God is his His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain,"

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that that man who in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul, goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation 21 : 8: "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelation 22 : 15: "Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then, perhaps, you believe the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others. God gave you a special trust in your life. He made you

THE CUSTODIAN OF YOUR LIFE,

as He made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike back assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion, and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this crime, I point you to

THE ROGERS' PICTURE-GALLERY

in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairvoyant, Witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, as many a man has done, asks his servant to slay him; and when the servant declined, then the giant plants the hilt of his sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires, the coward, the suicide. Here is Ahithophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend David in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom, and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics, he takes a short-cut out of a disgraced life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech, practically a suicide, ... with an army, bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armor-bearer: "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post-mortem photograph in the book of Samuel. But

THE HERO OF THIS GROUP

is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder, in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue of Georges Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his own hand hung up for the execration of all the ages, Judas Iscariot.

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil, and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it, and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding-doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome, why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections, and consider it after you go to your homes; there has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages, and I challenge the whole universe. There never has been a case of self-destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him.

You say it is a business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or

THE TEACHING OF INFIDELITY,

which practically says: "If you don't like this life get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it?" Infidelity always has been apologetic for self Immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read, there was a marked increase of self-slaughter.

INFIDELITY PUTS UP NO BAR

to people's rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world: you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of the world you will land safely, the Hudson and the East rivers would be so full of corpses the ferry-boats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of a suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of a street-car.

Would God that the coroners would be brave in rendering the right verdict, and when in a case of irresponsibility they say: "While this man was demented he took his life;" in the other case say: "Having read infidel books and attended infidel lectures, which obliterated from this man's mind all appreciation of future retribution, he committed self-slaughter!"

Ah! Infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God, angels and men,

STAND UP, THOU MONSTER,

thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy cheek scarred with lust, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, Satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster, Infidelity! Part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded, stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit, and sup on the sobs and groans of families thou hast blasted, and roll on the bed of knives which thou hast sharpened for others, and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned! I brand the forehead of Infidelity with all the crimes of self-immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason.

My friends, if ever your life through its abrasions and its molestations should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider yourself as worse than others. Christ Himself was tempted to cast Himself from the roof of the Temple; but as He resisted, so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all our wounds.

In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it, worse than you will ever have it, have gone songful on the way. Remember that

GOD KEEPS THE CHRONOLOGY

of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations, your death as well as your cradle. Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock that night. The four hundred and thirty years were not up at eleven, and one o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By His grace make not the worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been a chain of iron. For the asking—and I do not know to whom I speak in this august assemblage, but the word may be especially appropriate for your asking, you may have the same grace that was given to the Italian martyr, Algerius, who, down in the darkest of dungeons, dated his letter from "the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison." And remember that this brief

LIFE IS SURROUNDED BY A RIM,

a very thin but very important rim, and close up to that rim is a great eternity, and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that. To get rid of the sorrows of earth, do not rush into greater sorrows. To get rid of a swarm of summer insects, leap not into a jungle of Bengal tigers.

There is a sorrowless world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have ten thousand reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self-immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by the Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever other others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

A Good Kind of Face to Have.

Memory of Events—This is shown by a wide, full forehead in the centre.

Reasoning Power.—A high, long and well-defined nose and a broad face exhibits this great faculty.

Moral Courage.—This faculty manifests itself by wide nostrils, short neck and eyes set directly in front.

Language.—This faculty is exhibited in many parts of the face, particularly by a large mouth and large, full eyes, opened wide.

Self-esteem.—This faculty shows itself in a long or deep upper lip. Large self-esteem gives one dignity, self-control and perfect independence.

Firmness.—The presence of this faculty, when very large, is indicated by a long, broad chin. Firmness is synonymous with wilfulness, perseverance and stability.

Perception of Character.—This is indicated by a long, high nose at the lower end or tip. This faculty is very useful, if not indispensible, to a judge in the exercise of the functions of his office.

Powers of Observation.—The situation of this faculty is in the face, just above the top of the nose, filling out the forehead to a level with the parts on each side of the nose. It is a faculty which enables one to concentrate the mind upon the subject being discussed.

Conscientiousness.—This is shown in the face by a square jaw, a bony chin, prominent cheek bones, and a general squareness of the features of the entire face. To be conscientious means that one has a sense of justice, honesty of purpose, rectitude of character and moral courage.

"MR. JONES," said little Johnny to the gentleman who was making an afternoon call, "can whiskey talk?"

"No, my child; how came you to ask such a question?"

"Oh! nothing, only ma said whiskey was beginning to tell on you."

The polonaise was never very popular in France, being too slow and easy-going. It furnishes great enjoyment to the Germans.

RELIGION DURING WAR.

Why New Orleans Wasn't Bombarded.

Before Butler arrived with his troops, Admiral Farragut steamed up in his flagship, the Hartford, followed by his fleet, and took possession of the city in the name of the United States government. A company of marines was sent on shore, and shortly after the Stars and Stripes were floating over the custom house. The city was captured but not subjected, and Admiral Farragut, apprehending some attempt might be made to take down the colors, arranged a plan of action in case the attempt should be made. A couple of howitzers were fastened in the rigging of the Hartford, and a man stationed at each one. From this elevated position the lookouts could command a good view of the custom house and the town. They were instructed at first indication of an attempt to haul down the flag to fire their guns. A broadside from the Hartford would follow, and this would be the signal for the whole fleet to open fire on the city.

The next day was Sunday. Farragut, who was a very religious man had ordered all hand below for prayers, only the officers of the day and the two lookouts remaining above deck. Rain threatened at the time and the fuses for igniting the big guns when in place were exposed to the weather. The officer, wishing to save the fuses from being spoiled, went around to each gun and removed them to place of shelter. Suddenly the flag was seen to go down from the custom house. The lookouts fired their howitzers, and their prayers below came to an abrupt ending. Officers and men rushed upon deck and took their places. The thoughtfulness of the officers of the day in removing the fuses caused a slight delay, and before the broadside could be delivered, the lookouts reported to the admiral that they saw no indications of a disturbance or unusual excitement in the streets, and Farragut concluded that the hauling down of the flag was the act of some reckless person and not a revolt of the city, as it was afterward found. He therefore decided to investigate the matter first, and gave the order to hold the fire. Nothing could have prevented the total destruction of New Orleans if the fleet had once commenced to shell the town. Farragut's religious habits saved the city. Had he remained on deck the fuses would not have been touched and the broadside signal would have been given without delay.

Hindoo Pagoda at Singapore.

Through the open doors of the sanctuary may be seen burning hanging lamps. Gods, with great terrifying heads, appear at the farther end of the edifice, surrounded by mysterious symbols, the floor before them being strewed with stemless flowers that diffuse far and wide the fragrance of jessamines and tuberoses.

Three or four Hindoos are there, on guard; young men scantily clad in short cotton drawers, with hair like a girl's falling to their shoulders; they have a savage aspect, and the white of their eyes resembles enamel. Their faces are handsome and their cheeks are beardless; but on their round bosoms grows a disgusting black fur; their appearance is astonishing and repelling; we might imagine that they were part woman, part monkey and part wild beast.

There, although in close proximity to gods, they talk and laugh as if the divinities were their boon companions. One of them takes an armful of jessamine flowers, strung together as a garland, and crosses the court beneath the roseate moon. He goes to a small, solitary chapel, where stands an idol which seems more ancient than any of the others. It is a divinity with six arms, a high head dress and big glass eyes of a ferocious aspect. He is there alone, a small lamp that through respent has been lighted in front of him being his only company.

Without even casting a look upon the god, the youth places his jessamine flowers in a dish on the floor, just as one would put food before the beast.

Don't Fight the Team.

If a horse shows signs of stubbornness or contraritess, just get mad yourself, and you can rest assured you are fixed for the rest of the day, as long as you want to keep it up. Horses, like men, are generally set in their ways, and when a horse with only moderate sense gets into trouble with a man with only a moderate sense the two generally have a "monkey and parrot time" from morning till night. Well-bred horses are seldom stubborn and unruly, and in this respect there is a striking analogy between horses and men. Horses docile, obedient and tractable in the hands of one man are vicious and unruly in the hands of another. The reason is, the one knows how to manage them, the other does not. Bad dispositions are generally the result of bad handling. A few slaps and jerks, accompanied by a little sharp talk or a few fierce yells, get the most gentle horse clear beside himself and ready to worry and fret the remainder of the day. The more quiet and steady you keep your horses the better it will be for them, yourself and all concerned.

"Glassblower's Cheek."

Though the wages or remuneration in glass blowing are very high, the industry is not popular. Its unpopularity is no more than natural, the labor being severe and exhausting, the pain and discomfort great, and the healthfulness being unpleasantly small to those engaged. It has a characteristic disease—the glassblower's cheek—just as the white lead and quicksilver industries have their specific ills. From long-continued blowing, the cheeks, at first muscular, grow thin and lose their elasticity; they then begin to hang down like inverted pockets and finally grow absolutely unusable. It is a matter of record both here and in Europe that glass operatives have blown holes through their cheeks, but no living curiosity of this sort can be found at the present time.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1883.

Defeat at Ai.

LESSON TEXT.

Josh. 7 : 1-12. Memory verses, 10-12.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Promises Fulfilled.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.*—Josh. 21 : 45.

LESSON TOPIC: *Failing Through Transgression.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Disaster, vs. 1-5. 2. Distress, vs. 6-9. 3. Reproof, vs. 10-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Incline my heart unto thy testimonies, and not to covetousness.*—Psa. 119 : 36.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Josh. 7 : 1-12. Failing through transgression.
T.—Josh. 7 : 13-26. Evil put away from Israel.
W.—Josh. 8 : 1-28. Success at Ai.
T.—Judg. 16 : 4-21. Failure through transgression.
F.—Rev. 2 : 1-29. Imperiled by iniquity.
S.—Rev. 3 : 1-22. Imperiled by iniquity.
.—Psa. 46 : 1-11. Our sure defense.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. DISASTER.

I. Trespass:

Israel committed a trespass in the devoted thing (1).
The city shall be devoted, even it and all that is therein (Josh. 6 : 17).
Keep yourselves from the devoted thing, lest....ye make....Israel accursed (Josh. 6 : 18).
Achan....took of the devoted thing (Josh. 7 : 1).
I saw,....I coveted,....and took (Josh. 7 : 21).

II. Anger:

The anger of the Lord was kindled against....Israel (1).
The anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses (Exod. 4 : 14).
So will the anger of the Lord be kindled Deut. 7 : 4).
God distributeth sorrows in his anger Job 21 : 17).
A God that hath indignation every day (Psa. 7 : 11).

III. Defeat:

They chased them from before the gate,....and smote them (5).
The Canaanite....smote them, and beat them down (Num. 14 : 45).
The Amorites....chased you, as bees do (Deut. 1 : 44).
Therefore the children of Israel cannot stand (Josh. 7 : 12).
The wicked flee when no man pursueth (Prov. 28 : 1).

1. "The children of Israel committed a trespass." (1) Prohibition; (2) Opportunity; (3) Transgression; (4) Penalty. A trespass: (1) By whom? (2) In what? (3) Against whom?
2. "The anger of the Lord was kindled." Jehovah's anger: (1) Its nature; (2) Its causes; Its consequences.
3. "They fled before the men of Ai." (1) Jehovah's indignation; (2) Israel's humiliation; (3) Ai's triumph.

II. DISTRESS.

I. Prostrate Suppliants:

Joshua rent his clothes, and fell to the earth,....he and the elders (6).
Jacob rent his garments,....and mourned (Gen. 37 : 34).
Moses and Aaron fell on their faces (Num. 14 5).
David fasted,....and lay all night upon the earth (2 Sam. 12 : 16).
Job....fell down upon the ground, and worshipped (Job 1 : 20).

II. Piteous Lamentations:

Alas, O Lord God,....would that we had....dwelt beyond Jordan! (7).
All these things are against me (Gen. 42 : 36).
How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle! (2 Sam. 1 : 25).
Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son (2 Sam. 18 33).
Let the day perish wherein I was born (Job 3 : 3).

III. Earnest Inquiries:

What wilt thou do for thy great name? (9).
Wherefore should the Egyptians speak, saying—? (Exod. 32 : 12).
O Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? (Judg. 6 : 15).
Shew me wherefore thou contendest with me (Job 10 : 2).
Return, O Lord; how long? (Psa. 90 : 13).

1. "He and the elders of Israel." (1) One in calamity; (2) One in humiliation; (3) One in supplication; (4) One in deliverance.
2. "Alas, O Lord God, wherefore?" (1) Lamentation; (2) Appeal; (3) Inquiry.—(1) Our refuge in trouble; (2) Our teacher in trouble; (3) Our deliverer in trouble.
3. "What wilt thou do for thy great name?" (1) God's great name dishonored; (2) God's great name exalted.

III. REPROOF.

I. Action Demanded:

Get thee up; wherefore art thou thus fallen?
Awake, awake, stand up, O Jerusalem (Isa. 51 : 17).
Shake thyself from the dust; arise, sit thee down (Isa. 52 : 2).
Why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptised (Acts 22 : 16).
Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead (Eph. 5 : 14).

II. Transgression Charged:

Israel hath sinned (11).
The children of Israel committed a trespass (Josh. 7 : 1).
His angels he chargeth with folly (Job 4 : 18).
There is none that doeth good, no, not one (Psa. 14 : 3).
They are all under sin (Rom. 3 : 9).

III. Repentance Enforced:

I will not be with you anymore, except ye destroy the devoted thing (12). If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence (Exod. 33 : 15).
Cast me not away from thy presence (Psa. 51 : 11).
Except ye repent, ye shall all in like manner perish (Luke 13 : 3).
I....will move thy candlestick out of its place, except thou repent (Rev. 2 : 5).

1. "Get thee up." (1) Inactive ripining condemned; (2) Holy activity commanded.
2. "They have even transgressed my covenant." (1) God's covenant established; (2) God's covenant transgressed; (3) God's covenant vindicated.
3. "I will not be with you any more, except." (1) The benefits of God's presence; (2) The conditions of God's presence.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

PENALTIES OF TRANSGRESSION.

Curse on the ground (Gen. 3 : 17, 18).
Sorrow to mankind (Gen. 3 : 16, 17 19 : Job 14 : 1).
Shame (Rom. 6 : 21).
Disquiet (Psa. 38 : 3; Isa. 48 : 22).
Temporal reverses (Josh. 7 : 1-5).
Death (Gen. 2 : 17; Ezek, 18 : 4 : Rom. 6 : 23; Jas. 1 : 15).
Exclusion from heaven (Gal. 5 : 19-21; Rev. 21 : 27).
Borne by the Lord (Isa. 53 : 4-6; 1 Pet. 2 : 24).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The capture and destruction of Jericho, in accordance with the command set forth in the last lesson, are detailed in Joshua 6 : 17-25. Specific directions were given (vs. 18, 19) in regard to the property found in the doomed city. The precious metals were to "come into the treasury of the Lord;" all else was "devoted" in another sense, namely, to be destroyed. The infraction of this positive command and the result of it form the subject of the present lesson. In Joshua 6 : 26, a curse is pronounced upon the man who would rebuild Jericho (comp 1 Kings 16 : 34).

The place of the lesson is between Jericho and Ai. The latter, evidently a large (royal) city, was situated "beside Beth-aven, on the east side of Bethel" (Josh. 7 : 2). This description indicates that when the Book of Joshua was written, the place was utterly desolate. The exact site is in dispute, being variously identified with at least three localities in the neighborhood of the modern village of Dayr Deewan,—Et Tell ("the heap") to the north-west; Khurbet (ruin) Haiyan, just south; and Khurbet Haiy, about three miles south. Dayr Deewan is about twelve miles west-north-west of the site of Jericho, a hilly country intervening.

The time is not stated; but the unsuccessful attack was probably but a short time after the destruction of Jericho, in the summer of the forty-first year after the exodus.

American Inventions in Madrid.

The Spaniard makes no distinction between Englishmen and North Americans, but labels them indiscriminately as "Ingleses." "American" here means South American, and if you tell the natives you are an American they are apt to express surprise that you do not speak Spanish as fluently as they do. What is particularly aggravating is to find a number of American inventions utilized in Spain and invariably placed to the credit of the "Ingleses." I was annoyed to find that street cars are supposed to be an English invention; but my indignation rose to fever heat when I entered a place marked "English Drinks" and found—a genuine American soda water fountain, an article positively unknown in England.

The words "Ingleses" meets the eye at every corner in modern Madrid. There are for sale English hats, English cravats, English biscuits, English candles and matches, etc. One also comes across German goods occasionally—a lithographic establishment or a Wagner opera in the window of a music store by the side of "Carmen," but the English predominates, ever over the French, which has always hitherto made its influence felt in Madrid. In fact, the Spanish capital has never been a thoroughly Spanish city. Though known to history almost a thousand years, it remained a mere village until Charles V made it his occasional residence, and Phillip II, in 1560, his capital, and even then it did not grow with special rapidity, for of its 500,000 inhabitants, 300,000 have been added in the last thirty years—consequently a large part of the city has an essentially modern aspect, resembling other European cities.

Letters of Ancient Times.

A remarkable discovery has been made in Egypt of tables, or letters, which compose a literary correspondence of 3500 to 4000 years ago, carried on between Egyptians and Asiatics. The tablets now in Vienna represent letters and dispatches sent to Egypt by the governors and kings of Palestine, Syria, Babylonia, and other countries of western Asia. The find is remarkable every way, and opens the people of that age to us with freshness and familiarity. It is clear that the literary spirit is very ancient, and Prof. Sayce surmises we shall yet find libraries of clay books. One town in Judah was called "Book Town," or "Library Town." The momentum of this discovery will be marked. Rich men should hesitate no longer to unearth the vast treasures of the orient.

Flowers That Actresses Love.

Mrs. Langtry's love for that flower has gained her the name of "The Lily." Mrs. Potter loves the red rose. Miss Pauline Hall has a penchan for the great ox-eyed daisy. Miss Marie Jansen prefers the pansy. Fanny Davenport loves the lily, the lotus and the rose. Rose Coghlan in summer wears great bunches of golden rod plucked from the hedges about her farm at Yonkers, and in winter she wears La France and big Jack roes. The orchid is Mme. Modjeska's delight, although she wears the more readily obtainable roses. Maude Harrison loves flowers of all varieties.

This is the year for farmers to sow barley in place of oats

TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—Sort your apples and the perfect ones put by themselves, trim the stem (leaving about an inch on the apple) and scrape out the blossom end, wash them, put in a porcelain or other preserve kettle, cover with water, cook until you can run a straw through, skim out and weigh, to each pound take a pound of sugar and a cupful of water, boil and skim, put in the apples and boil until clear, skim out, boil the syrup a few minutes, then pour over the apples. The water the apples were boiled in first measure, and to each pint put a pound of white sugar, boil an hour, and it makes a beautiful jelly. Cut the worm holes and other bad places from the poor apples, boil and jam through a colander, adding sugar same weight, and cooking until thick.

A HUNDRED YEARS A HERO!

How Seth Warner Won a Wife and Became Famous,

Colonel Seth Warner, of Vermont the famous hero of the Revolutionary war, was a leading fighter for the Hampshire grants.

These titles were disputed by the State of New York, and its authorities obtained an edict of the King of England in their favor. The settlers were stung by the supposed injustice. This state of things brought Colonel Seth Warner to the front. With Ethan Allen and others he actively opposed every effort of the New York state authorities to enforce possession, and finally he, with Allen and others, were outlawed and a price put on their heads!

To circumvent New York, it was necessary that some one should go into that state and gain required information. Col. Warner, assuming for safety the name of "Dr. Howard," undertook this perilous and romantic journey.

While on his way home he stopped at a country inn, where an old gentleman and daughter were storm-bound. The father fell ill and the daughter called upon Col. Warner, who, with his wide knowledge of simple remedies, successfully treated the "old man," and he finally won this devoted woman for a wife.

Such incidents were not uncommon in those years. When the doctor was not easily reached, months of sickness, and even life were often saved by some unprofessional friend versed in the use of simple herbs and roots. The health of early settlers and their powers of endurance convince us that such medicines did only good and left no poison in the blood to work as much injury to the system as would the disease itself.

In time of peace the colonel was in constant demand for his knowledge of simple remedies and their power over disease. But it was left to another of his name of the present age to give to the public what was then used with such positive success.

Warner for over a hundred years has shared with Ethan Allen the admiration of the American people.

Colonel Seth Warner belongs to a family of wide distinction; no less than eight members thereof won fame in the regular practice of medicine.

Looking to the adoption by the people of this generation of the old time simple remedies, his direct descedant, H. H. Warner, the well-known proprietor of Warner's safe cure, for many years has been experimenting with old time roots and herbs formulæ and, his search having been finally rewarded with success, he gives the world the result. These recipes and formulæ in other days accomplished great things because they were purely vegetable and combined simply so as to cure the disease indicated, without injury to the system. In harmony with their old time character, we learn that he proposes to call them Warner's Log Cabin remedies, using as a trade-mark an old-fashioned American log cabin. We understand that he intends to put forth a "sarsaparilla," for the blood, the sarsaparilla itself being but one of a number of simple and effective elements; "Log Cabin hops and buchu," a general stomach tonic and invigorator; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic;" a preparation for that universal disease catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream;" "Warner's Log Cabin plasters;" and "Warner's Log Cabin liver pills," which are to be used in connection with the other remedies, or independently as required.

Warner's safe remedies are already standards of the most pronounced scientific value in all parts of the world, and we have no doubt the Log Cabin remedies, for the diseases they are intended to cure, will be of equal merit, for Mr. Warner has the reputation of connecting his name with no preparation that is not meritorious.

MINCED BEEF AU GRATIN.—Two cups of cold beef minced fine, one cup of mashed potato whipped light with a half cup of milk, a teaspoonful of butter and an egg. Put the minced beef into a greased pudding dish, first seasoning it well. A little made mustard or a teaspoonful of some good sauce is an improvement. Moisten it thoroughly with gravy and cover with mashed potato, which must be eatirely free from lumps. Sprinkle with fine crumbs and brown in a quick oven. This is an agreeable variety on the reappearance of the cold meat, and is very appetizing made from corn beef.

FOR grape butter stew the grapes and squeeze out each pulp from the skin, removing the seeds; keep the skins in a small thin bag, to each pound of pulp allow one pound of sugar, half a pint of cider vinegar, one teaspoonful of cloves, one of cinnamon and one of nutmeg; boil this very slowly, putting in the bag of skins tied securely; when it jellies by dropping into cold water it is done. Put away in jars. For an ornamental dish it can be heated over and put into molds to jelly.

TOMATO SCALLOP. — Put a layer of sifted bread crumbs in a deep baking dish, lay over sliced tomatoes, seasoned with pepper and salt, bits of butter and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; put over another layer of tomatoes and seasoning, continue till the dish is filled, cover the top with bread crumbs and bits of butter; bake half an hour.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism. Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FARM NOTES.

BARNYARD MANURE.—Although commercial fertilizers can be made to supply the elements that are wanting in the soil, the use of barnyard manure that has been thoroughly fermented and well rotted will supply all that may be required by plants; but the point in selecting fertilizers is to procure those that assist to make the barnyard manure more complete. The farmer can judge of the quality of the manure to a certain extent by comparing its quality with that of the food from which it is produced. Rich food makes rich manure, and yet if the food is rich in nitrogen and deficient in the phosphates it is only rich so far as its use is to be applied to certain kinds of crops, as some crops prefer manure rich in nitrogen, others desire potash, while others thrive best on manure abounding in the phosphates. By carefully selecting the fertilizers that will "balance" the manure the farmer will save the expense of procuring substances of which he is not in need.

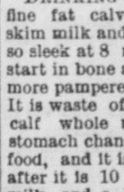
FEED warm swill to your pigs in a warm place. Feed often and but little at a time, so that the pigs always come to the trough with a good appetite, and there be no swill left to sour. Feed the swill as fast as it is made, so that it doesn't get sour. Try to get your litter of pigs in March or April, so that they will be fit for sale in early winter. Breed only once a year, as this is a sufficient strain on the vitality, and breed to mature parents. If you breed from too young parents you increase the probabilities of infirmity and disease to which the pig is especially liable. Whenever you bring a new pig on the farm, shut it up by itself for at least three weeks, until you have ascertained it to be perfectly healthy, before you let it among the others.

THE value of the food is not in the available material contained therein for the production of meat or milk only, but also in the amount of quality of the manure derived therefrom. It has been estimated that one-third of the food eaten goes into the manure. As the manure, then, is simply the food stored away for future use, it is important that in order to derive the greatest benefit from the food manure should be carefully managed to prevent loss. As the food is not exposed to injury by air and water the manure is equally deserving of care. The manure-heap is the savings bank of the farm.

DRINKING the whole milk makes fine fat calves, but calves raised on skim milk and oatmeal and bran, if not so sleek at 8 months old, had a better start in bone and muscle and beat the more pampered calf at 2 years of age. It is waste of cash product to feed a calf whole milk after its rennet stomach changes so as to call for solid food, and it is a mistake to so feed it after it is 10 days old. Warmed skim milk and a little oatmeal are much better.

IT takes about ten ears to average one pound of evaporated corn, and 100 pounds of fresh-cut corn will make a trifle over twenty-five pounds of the finished product of high grade. If the corn be hard and nearly ripe this yield would be increased, but at the expense of quality. Such corn will sell at from 8 to 10 cents per pound in car lots. Most of those engaged in evaporating corn have increased their business gradually, and pay from 25 to 40 cents per 100 ears, or about $9 per ton delivered at the factory in the husk.

THERE is a time to market produce, and that must be regarded if success is hoped for. It is decidedly best to market as much produce as possible in the immediate vicinity of one's home, and to sell directly to the consumer. In this way usually better prices are maintained, as there are no middle-men to get their share, and there is also the advantage of dealing with people whose standing is familiarly known. But even if lower prices must be taken as a rule, it is better to sell near home than to take the risk of marketing at a distance.



LOG CABINS were strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were nailed to the door and they were happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women.

The simple but effective remedies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippecanoe," and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin Remedies.

HAVE a place in which to deposit what-ever will burn. A shallow trench of proper size should be made to hold the ashes. When a burning has been made, cover the trench with boards to prevent the ashes from being blown away. By care in gathering the rubbish, a supply may be secured without outlay of ashes, one of the most valuable of fertilizers.

A GRAPE grower says: I "have bagged many clusters while in blossom to prevent rosebugs, and the uniform result is that they will produce no grapes unless blossoms be ready to drop or are already off when bagged. But, if well fertilized, the best quality of fruit is produced by bagging."

To be thrifty our animal must be comfortable. This is true in the summer as well as winter.

FATAL ADVICE.—Miss Dolliface had been told by her physician that stenography was an unhealthy occupation, and he advised her to laugh whenever practicable.

"Never mind your surroundings," said he. "Whenever you think of it, throw back your shoulders, expand your lungs, and give a good hearty laugh. Then you will keep out of my hands and may literally laugh at consumption. Good morning."

The next day her employer was dictating a letter, and had got as far as:

Then he paused a moment for breath.

"Ha, ha, ha!" rang out Miss Dolliface's fresh young voice upon the clear morning air. It was a delicate rippling trill, of which a bird might almost have been proud; and a passing stranger paused a moment to listen, and then went on his way rejoicing that there was still so much innocent cheerfulness left in this great and wicked city.

But that stupid Mr. Broadgage refused to listed to any explanations, merely remarking in a cold, unfeeling tone, when she confided to him her fears and her physician's advise, that he guessed he would have to get a stenographer who wasn't so much afraid of consumption.

And he did.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

How the Indian Treats an Injury—Old Time Methods.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school.

When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddlebags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious isms, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations, made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin sarsaparilla," for the blood; "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin liver pills," "Log Cabin rose cream," an old but effective memedy for Catarrh, and "Log Cabin plaster." All these remedies are carefully prepared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "ye olden time." They are the simple, vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin days.

HER ONE FAULT.—"So you're married," said one Chicago travelling man to another. "Well, I'm sure I wish you much joy."

"Don't speak of it, old fellow, don't speak of it."

"What's the trouble? Hasn't it turned out all right?"

"I've made an extremely painful discovery. I had been married a whole year before I knew anything about it."

"And what did you discover?"

"I found that she was dead set against divorce."

THE IRRESPONSIBLE SMALL BOY.—"You don't believe in attending Sunday base ball games, of course, Miss De Simpson?"

"N—no, Mr. Hankinson." replied the young lady. "In the matter of Sunday sports I have taken a decided stand—"

"That wasn't the kind of a staud she took last Sunday," spoke out little Johnny, loudly. "She was in the grandstand; that's where she was. And I'd like to know what you're winkin' and shakin' your head at me for, maw."

TWO SOURCES OF ILLS. — In a "Smoking Compartment"—Funny doctor (with cigar, to individual smoking foul pipe): "You should really take care. I'm a medical man, and I can assure you, my dear sir, that ninety-nine per cent. of throat diseases arise from the smoking of foul pipes."

Individual—"Humph! And do you know, doctor, that ninety-nine of the cases of black eye are caused by not minding one's own business?"

AFTER HIS POCKETBOOK.—Wife—I mended the hole in your trousers pocket last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?

Husband (dubiously)—Well-er-ye-es, you are thoughtful enough, my dear, but how the mischief did you discover that there was a hole in my trousers pocket?

NOT SO BAD AS HE FEARED.—Office Boy (to editor)—"A gent outside wants to see you."

Editor—"Great heavens! is it another poet?"

Office Boy—"No, sir; he says he wants to lick de editor."

Editor (relieved)—"Show the gentleman in, James."

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT.
INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.
Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye WITH **DIAMOND DYES**

Superior IN Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

A WET HEN

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper

RADWAY'S PILLS!
The Great Liver and STOMACH REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking one of Radway's Pills every morning, about ten o'clock, as a dinner pill. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cts per box. Sold by all druggists.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren street, New York, ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC. Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy,

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Speaking without notes.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Piracy condemned by Supreme Court.
Great inducements to correspondence classes.
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor the Scientist, and others, sent post free by
PROF. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

DEFENDER $1.85

Long Cartridge. By mail postpaid. Saw Handle, Octagon Barrel. Finest Pocket Revolver. Send 6c. in stamps for Illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Police Goods, &c. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Manufrs, Boston, Mass.

50 FIFTY DOLLARS FOR LIFE SCHOLARSHIP
PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE,
1712 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Positions for Graduates. Time required: 3 to 4 mos. The BEST Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. *Write for Circulars.*

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR best Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers, Also HEGE'S Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Works and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circular

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other fail. Trial powder sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED:
ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY,
To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into
LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.
The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,
International Publishing & Printing Co.
528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office,
206 N. Second St., Phila.
Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.
SEND FOR BOOK.
Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT **DR. LOBB**
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. ☞ Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

BIG C Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big C as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big C for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO. Chicago.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

FITS STOPPED FREE Nervous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 41 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

The poorest house can be made attractive by planting vines and climbing flowers in such a way that they run up the sides of the house and form a beautiful drapery.

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The most fashionable women of France are introducing small dinner tables instead of one large one.

Leave hope behind,
All ye who enter here!

So ran the dire warning which Dante read on the portals of the Inferno. So runs the cruel verdict of your friends if you are overtaken by the first symptoms of that terrible disease, consumption. "Leave hope behind! Your days are numbered"!! And the struggle against death is given up in despair. But while there is life, there is hope! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured hundreds of cases worse than yours; and it will cure you, if taken in time. But delay is dangerous. No power can restore a wasted lung; the "Golden Medical Discovery," however, can and will arrest the disease.

The longest street in Paris is the Run de Vangerard, 4,400 metres long.

A Dream of Fair Women.

Tennyson in his exquisite poem, dreams of a long procession of lovely women of ages past. This is all very well, but the laureate would have done the world a greater service if he had only told the women of the present how they could improve their health and enhance their charms. This he might easily have done by recommending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Health is the best friend of beauty, and the innumerable ills to which women are peculiarly subject, its worst enemies. Long experience has proven that the health of womankind and the "Favorite Prescription" walk hand in hand, and are inseparable. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Never throw away cold potatoes, as there are so many delicious ways in which they may be warmed over and made into new dishes.

That tired feeling, so subtle and yet so overpowering, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the system and gives a good appetite. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. "100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of this peculiar medicine.

PRESERVING eggs for winter use is not difficult, but care is required. Eggs from hens not in company with males will keep three times as long as those containing the germs of chicks. Keep the eggs on racks in a cool place, and turn them half over twice a week.

GOOD, clean seed wheat of a variety well adapted to the soil should be selected for seeding. There should be no delay now in having the wheat in, as the better the growth the less liability of the young plants being thrown out by the frost next spring.

As the grass disappears let the change from green to dry food be as gradual as possible, in order to prevent the cows from falling off in milk. To do this begin the use of hay and other dry food now, so as to supply the deficiency of the pasture.

IN storing apples a free circulation of air through the barrel will be of advantage. The fruit should be kept in a cool place, but should be beyond the reach of frost. Only sound apples should be used, as the slightest touch of decay on a single apple will sometimes cause the whole to rot.

Letter From the Ex-sheriff of Chautauqua County, New York.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1885.

I am glad to say, from a long personal experience with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, that I am able to endorse all the good things that have ever been said about them, and supplement these by saying that I frankly believe their value cannot be estimated. Their breadth of usefulness is unlimited, and for prompt and sure relief to almost every ache and pain that flesh is heir to, no other remedy, in my opinion, either external or internal, equals them in certainty and rapidity. I have used them at one time for rheumatism, another for backache, again for bronchitis, always with the same result—a speedy cure.

L. T. HARRINGTON.

By dipping fish for an instant in boiling water much of the difficulty in removing the scales will be overcome.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

A mixture of two parts glycerine, one part ammonia and a little rose water will whiten and soften the hands.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

The great preponderance of testimony shows that soft food is better for cattle than is dry feed, and that in the dairy it is no trouble, with plenty of ensilage, to keep up a summer flow of milk all the year.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and $1.

A good word is as soon said as an ill one.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

He that lives upon hope will die fasting.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Drap d'etes are introduced this season in all the leading colors.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Lace boas are the prescribed neckwear for the fall season.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Checks and plaids will be worn in the coming season.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two of the most valuable remedies in existence for the cure of Consumption and all Wasting Conditions; is more generally recommended and used by Physicians than any known remedy; it gives most satisfactory results, and tones up the system; and when the Consumptive has wasted away and loses hope, the Emulsion will speedily check the ravages of this terrible disease, and restore the sufferer to good health and happiness. This is equally true in regard to Rickets in Children, or Marasmus and Anæmia in Adults, and all impoverished conditions of the blood; and especially desirable for Colds and Chronic Coughs, as it will cure them more quickly than ordinary Specifics used. Palatable as milk.

Sold by all Druggists.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

42 599

WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality. Curtis & Wright, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 round, 14 Pills.

OPIUM HABIT rapidly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50 cts. by mail. E. KIDDER & SON, Charlestown, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, NOV. 1, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—A private detective named Brown has arrested Ruben Edwards and Frank Clarke, the two young men who were seen gunning in the woods on Friday when Paymaster McClure and Flanagan, his body guard, were murdered. They stoutly protest their innocence. The men were seen about three miles from the scene of the tragedy about the time it was committed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 26.—The detectives investigating the McClure-Flannigan tragedy are now left without a single clew to work on. The two suspected Italians were before the coroner's jury, but nothing could be proven against them and they were discharged, and the jury rendered a verdict that "McClure and Flannigan came to their deaths by gunshot wounds and some blunt instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury."

Asking Mercy for James Farley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—More than $600 has been subscribed by the residents of the northwestern section of this city to be used in an effort to save James Farley, a Philadelphian, who has been sentenced to death in Canada for the killing of an Indian. At a meeting in Randall hall, Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, resolutions were passed requesting Governor Beaver to ask the Canadian government to show the condemned man clemency and give him a new trial.

Another Crash in Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 24. — A frightful freight wreck occurred yesterday afternoon on the Pennsylvania railroad at a point one mile west of Tyrone. An east bound freight jumped the track and a west bound freight, which was due at the time, crashed into the former, causing thirty-five cars, laden with general merchandise, to be smashed into kindling wood. Four boys from this city were stealing a ride at the time of the accident, and when the crash came they endeavored to get off the train, but two of them—John Epler and Edward Faucess—were caught between the wrecked cars and crushed beyond recognition.

Death of a Faster.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 24.—Mary Ann Weidler, aged about 45, an inmate of the county almshouse, died of consumption, hastened by a fast extending over a period of forty-seven days, last spring. She had also fasted at intervals during the summer.

Morris Wants $5,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—Ed Morris, the "South Paw" twirler of the Pittsburg Baseball club, demands $5,000 for his services as pitcher for next season. It is rumored in baseball circles that Morris may be traded to New York.

Death of H. W. Oliver, Sr.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—H. W. Oliver, Sr., father of H. W. Oliver, Jr., the Pittsburg iron king, died of pneumonia, aged 85 years.

The Methodist Convention.

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 26.—The sessions of the convention of the North Philadelphia district of the Methodist Episcopal church are largely attended. Many interesting questions have been brought up for discussion, among them "The Solid South," "How to Win Young Men and Retain Them in the Church," "Divine Providence in American History," "The Value of Daily Exegetical Study," "Should the Children of Unconverted Parents be Baptized?" and others.

Meeting of Christian Young Women.

SCRANTON, Oct. 26.—The first annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of Pennsylvania began here this evening with a good attendance. An address of welcome was made by Maj. Ripple and responded to by Miss Cowell. David McConaughy of Philadelphia, delivered the address of the evening, his subject being "The Book for Young Women." The sessions continue to-morrow and Sunday.

A Breach of Promise Suit.

LEBANON, Oct. 26.—Miss Emma R. Zartman, a daughter of Levi Zartman, a farmer of Bethel township, entered suit for breach of promise against Frank W. Hunsicker, a young man of the same township. Bail in $2,000 was demanded, and the suit has caused no little amount of gossip, as both parties to the suit are well known.

A Prominent Physician Killed.

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 26.—Dr. Rensselaer Leonard, of this city, was struck by a train while walking the railroad track, near Glen Onoko, last evening and instantly killed.

Coke Workers' Wages to Advance.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The 12,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region will be notified to-morrow of an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. in their wages to take effect on Nov. 1, when the price of coke will be advanced 25 cents per ton, in accordance with the agreement made with the operators yesterday.

Curiosity Leads to Death.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 29.—Harry Strickler, a veteran of the late war, was forcing a red hot iron into an old shell found on the battle field of Gettysburg, and before he was aware of it he was minus an arm. The member was torn from its socket, and he was injured in many places. He will probably die.

Death of a Methodist Minister.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Rev. Wesley Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Sharpsburg, Pa., aged 83 years. His father was licensed to preach by John Wesley. Two of his sons are ministers, one, Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., being editor of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate. He was the author of "Smith on Baptism," "Guide to a Happy Home," and other church works.

Accidentally Shot by a Friend.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 26.—It has been since ascertained that W. S. Allen, the prominent merchant who met his death while out hunting, was accidentally shot by one of his hunting companions. They were after deer and in trying to prevent the escape of their quarry three shots were fired at one time. Mr. Allen, most unfortunately, happened in range of the bullets, one of which entered his back.

Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

SCRANTON, Oct. 26.—The trial of John C. Keegan, for the murder of Mrs. Patrick Barrett last May, while the latter was alone in her husband's store, in this city, ended today, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The shooting was the result of continued quarreling among the two families, growing out of trouble among the children. The defense was insanity and a drunken frenzy that made him unaccountable. Sentence was deferred.

HUMORS OF THE CANVASS

Queer Things Some Impecunious Betters Agree to Do.

THERE'S MANY A LAUGH IN STORE

The Safest and Best Bet Is Reported from Clarke County, Ind.—Absurd and Difficult Feats That Must Be Performed by the Losers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The campaign of 1888 has brought out the usual number of queer wagers in this vicinity. To-morrow evening twelve Democrats and twelve Republicans will sit down to a dinner at the St. Louis club. All of the gentlemen are members of the club. The steward's bill for the spread will be paid on the 7th prox.—by the dozen Democrats if Harrison is elected, and by the Republicans if Cleveland is re-elected. Among the gentlemen who will occupy places at this partisan feast are Mayor D. R. Francis, the Democratic nominee for governor of Missouri; Messrs. John and Dan Holmes, Frank L. Ridgely, Jake Ewald and Secretary Dick Everett.

One of the oddest bets of the campaign has been made by Sergt. Johnson and Private Wallace, of Jefferson barracks, the United States military station twelve miles south of St. Louis. Though both parties are prevented by constitutional prohibition from voting or taking part in the election, they are strong partisans. Sergt. Johnson is a Harrison and Morton man, while Private Wallace is a Democrat. It has been agreed that the loser will on Nov. 7 run a gauntlet of 120 soldiers ranged sixty on a side on the parade ground and armed with regulation rifles topped with bayonets sheathed in cloth and tipped with a rag ball. The path is to be ten feet wide and through this the loser is to run, dodging as best he may to save his ribs.

Louis Schrempp, proprietor of the Marble Hall saloon, 7,121 South Broadway, is a Cleveland man. Phil Frankenbach is a kalsominer and wall paper dealer at 114 West Courtois street. They have arranged a queer bet with great detail. If Harrison is elected Schrempp is to pay Frankenbach's men $3 per day while they whitewash every object in sight in Marble Hall saloon, regardless of the artistic effects or damage. If Cleveland is elected Frankenbach will pay the expenses of the saloon for one evening, the proprietor having the privilege of inviting everybody he pleases to partake of his treat.

Rev. B. F. Thomas, pastor of the Carondolet Methodist Episcopal church, is a Republican; Robert W. Harbison, of 7,139 South Broadway, is a Democrat, and they are willing to make considerable sacrifice in the maintenance of their respective political principles. They have bet on the following terms: If Harrison be elected, Harbison will on two Sundays discharge any duties of the pastor that may have accumulated during the intervening weeks. If Cleveland be elected, the pastor will canvass for the sale of sewing machines for two days, turning the profits over to the winner of the wager.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—A Democratic young lady of Clarke county agreed to marry a suitor if Cleveland be defeated. The young man agreed to pay her $100 if he be elected, or in default of that, to marry her.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—There is little betting of money on the presidential election. A Scandinavian, at Moorhead, named John Peterson, bet with a German named Kaehrer that if Cleveland be elected Peterson will sit astraddle the peak of a barn all day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m. If Harrison be elected Kaehrer will do the same.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Louis Heinerwald, proprietor of a barber shop at No. 731 Samson street, is an enthusiastic Cleveland partisan, while Albert Glock, one of his assistants, is equally vociferous in whooping it up for Harrison, and money being insufficient to express their feelings, it has been agreed that the advocate of the losing candidate shall shave the top of his head and keep it in a state of nudity for one month after the election.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Alf Burnett has a bet with the city marshal that whichever loses shall walk the streets from dark to daylight without uttering a word, eating anything, drinking, chewing or smoking.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—A politician of the Fourth ward, who is fond of his nip, agrees to abstain from the use of liquor for one year if Cleveland is defeated, while the other fellow, who is a strong Prohibitionist, is to get gloriously drunk the day after election if Harrison is not successful.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Peter Delp, proprietor of a Dearborn street saloon, and Ira Hogan, of the Tremont house, have long mustaches, of which they are very proud. If Cleveland wins Delp will cut off his mustache, and if Harrison wins Hogan is to sacrafice his mustache. Bonds have been deposited for the fulfillment of the bet.

Either T. C. Frantzen or John Windbell will have to stand at the corner of North avenue and Mohawk street and grind a hand organ for five hours, according as the state election goes. If it is Republican it will be Windbell; if Democratic, Frantzen.

Theodore Kohn, a barber, has agreed with one of his employes that if Harrison is defeated he will not cut his hair or beard until there is a Republican president.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—Elmer Thomas, a west sider, and Miss Mina Webster have made this contract: If Cleveland is elected they will be married on inauguration day; if he is not elected, the marriage is to be postponed until another Democratic president is inaugurated. Thomas is hustling for Cleveland votes.

Thomas Leets, a well known Free Thinker and Spiritualist, and one of the pillars of a down town church, have made this wager: If Harrison is elected, Leets is bound to attend and sits through fifty-two prayer meetings in the church referred to, consecutively if possible. If Cleveland is elected the churchman is bound to attend fifty-two Spiritualistic meetings in Memorial hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Ex-Councilman Caswell, of Malden, is an ardent admirer of Harrison and Morton, and John Farrell, a storekeeper on Haymarket square, Boston, is a red hot supporter of Cleveland and Thurman. If Harrison is elected Farrell agrees to vote the straight Republican ticket for the next four years, including the presidential election of 1892, and if Cleveland is elected Caswell agrees to vote the Democratic ticket for the same period.

Big Price for a 2-Year-Old.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—The transfer of the ownership of the great 2-year-old Galen, which has been talked of for some time, has been consummated. A veterinary surgeon made an examination of him, and pronounced him as sound as a dollar. Harkins & Johnson thereupon bought him, paying $10,000 cash down, and 20 per cent. of his winnings as a 3-year-old.

Mangled Beyond Recognition.

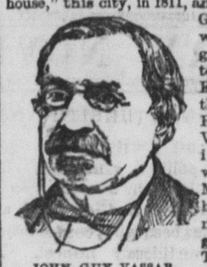
LIMA, O., Oct. 30.—A southbound freight on the Dayton and Michigan road was wrecked north of this city. Two unknown men, supposed to be tramps, were killed. They were buried in the debris, and mangled beyond recognition.

DEATH OF JOHN GUY VASSAR.

His Grandfather Founded the First College for Women.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—John Guy Vassar, the millionaire and nephew of the founder of the Vassar college, the first college founded for women, died at his home after an illness of fifteen months, at the age of 77.

Mr. Vassar was born in the "old Van Kleeck house," this city, in 1811, and his father, John Guy Vassar, Sr., was married to a great granddaughter of Baltus Van Kleeck, who built the first house in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Vassar was taken into partnership with his uncle, Matthew Vassar, in his brewery business, which grew to great dimensions. The firm built the great brewery on the bank of the Hudson in 1836, and, having taken in a number of other partners, became known as Vassar & Co.



JOHN GUY VASSAR.

Mr. Vassar retired from the business in 1839 and spent many years in traveling for his health, having been four times round the world. His fortune, which is estimated at $2,000,000, was accumulated by judicious investments. He has given at various times large sums to charitable institutions. He gave an equal sum with the late Matthew Vassar for the Vassar college laboratory and endowed it since Matthew's death and gave large sums to other beneficent subjects. Mr. Vassar never married.

CHINA MAY RETALIATE.

Opinion of a Pekin Official as to How the Exclusion Bill Should be Met.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The steamer Arabic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived yesterday afternoon. The Japan Gazette has a statement which was published in the The Chinese Times, saying that great animosity is felt at Kwantung against the Chinese minister to the United States, on account of his action in the matter of the treaty which was recently rejected by the Chinese government, and an angry mob endeavoured to wreck the minister's house.

The Chinese Times also contains a letter signed by a Pekin official, written just after the news had reached China that the United States senate had passed the Chinese exclusion bill. The following extract is taken from the letter: "If the obnoxious American bill should be carried into effect, there will be no other course open for China, consistent with her dignity as a nation, than to adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the citizens of the United States from coming to China. This will be by no means proportionate to the harm done to the Chinese interests in America, but it will have to be done, in order to show that the Chinese can do something, and if this will have no effect in bringing the United States congress and the United States government to reason and fairness, then it will be a question for China to consider whether it is no time for her to cancel her treaties made with that country, to recall her subjects from there, to expel all the United States citizens from this country, and to cease all relations and intercourse, diplomatic and commercial, with that country."

THE NUN OF KENMARE.

Revival of the Story That She Has Renounced Catholicism.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Times says that it is able to state positively that the celebrated Sister Mary Clare, the "Nun of Kenmare," has changed her religious views and is now actively opposing the Roman Catholic church.

The Times says: "Those in possession of the facts state that the Nun of Kenmare will soon give to the world an autobiography containing the account of her conversion to Protestantism, and which will reveal many secrets of the Catholic church."

The Times concludes by quotations from anti-Catholic articles published lately in The Boston Congregationalist, signed "A Former Catholic," which it says are from her pen, and adds that the whereabouts of the Nun of Kenmare are known to only a few persons; that she left Boston a few days ago and may possibly accept the hospitality of Pittsburg friends.

"Papa is in Canada."

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—It is learned that City Treasurer Axworthy has fled to Europe. A cablegram known to have been from him was received by one of his married daughters here on Saturday last, dated Liverpool, which read: "Papa is in Canada; tell mamma not to worry." A full investigation of the city treasurer's accounts has been made, which shows that there should be to the credit of the city department $876,887.64. To offset this there is in the banks here $447,450.05—making the deficit $429,437.59. It is rumored that just before leaving New York Axworthy drew $300,000 from the American Exchange in New York, which is the eastern depository of the city funds and bonds.

His Family Killed in His Presence.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 30.—Herman Baade, a section foreman on the Burlington road, started for this city on a hand car, having with him his wife, three children and a friend. In rounding a sharp curve they were run down by a special train making a quick run between St. Paul and Chicago. The hand car was thrown from the track and Mrs. Baade and her two sons, aged 7 and 13, were instantly killed. Mr. Baade and the other man escaped. When the train struck the car Mrs. Baade threw her baby down a bank twenty feet high and saved its life. Baade is frantic with grief and threatens to commit suicide.

President Cleveland's Vote.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—The report that President Cleveland has registered here and will come to this city to vote, proves upon investigation to be incorrect. He has not been registered in his old district, and unless he comes here and registers personally on Friday next he will not be entitled to vote. The last vote he cast here was in 1885, when he voted for Governor Hill. His personal property was removed to Washington the following year and his name was thereupon stricken from the poll lists of the district. It is said that his vote, if offered, would be challenged on the ground of non-residence.

Jaehne's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The case of Jaehne, the convicted boodle alderman of New York, came up in the United States supreme court upon an appeal from the decision of the circuit court refusing a writ of habeas corpus, application for which was made on the ground that the law under which he was convicted was retroactive ex-post facto. Roger Sherman appeared for Jaehne, and the argumen for the state was made by McKenzie Semple, of the district attorney's office. It is understood that the decision of the court will be handed down without delay.

Received by the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The pope received in private audience Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco.

SACKVILLE'S SENSATION.

The British Minister in an Unpleasant Predicament.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A great sensation has been caused in political, diplomatic and governmental circles by a letter written by Lord Sackville-West, England's chief representative in this country. The letter was written in reply to a request for advice. The request was sent from Pomona, Cal., and the writer claimed to be a naturalized Englishman. He asked Lord West's opinion as to whether President Cleveland was sincere in his retaliatory message. The letter was signed Murchison, but it is learned on investigation that no such person lives in Pomona. It is therefore thought to have been a trap. Whatever it was Minister West's reply has created a tremendous sensation, and has resulted in a demand for his recall. Messages are being exchanged daily between the two governments on the subject. Minister West is universally blamed both in this country and in England for his indiscretion. It is thought his letter will influence a great many votes in the coming election. It follows:

[Private.]

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the senate and by the president's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from The New York Times of Aug. 22, and remain, yours faithfully, L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888.

NATIONAL MONEY MILL.

Grist Ground Out During the Past Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—E. O. Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, has completed his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The report shows that the production of securities during the year just ended exceeded that of any preceding year in the history of the bureau. There were printed and delivered to the departments 38,040,948 sheets of securities, 5,388,771 more than in 1887. Of United States notes, gold and silver certificates, bonds and national bank notes, there were delivered 10,649,548 sheets, representing a face value of $461,495,280. There were printed and delivered 25,950,988 sheets of internal revenue stamps, containing 669,836,422 separate stamps; of customs stamps there were produced 420,200 sheets, and of miscellaneous securities 1,020,948 sheets. There were turned out during the year 72,077 volumes of internal revenue stamps, drafts, checks and similar securities.

There were delivered to the treasurer of the United State during the year, in notes and certificates of the denominations of $20 and under, $160,960,000, of which $109,060,000 consisted of silver certificates. To Oct. 1, 1888, there have been delivered $29,764,000 in $1 certificates and $19,848,000 in $2 certificates. To the same date there have been presented to the treasurer for redemption $2,590,795 in $1 certificates, and $1,302,659 in $2 certificates. The rate of redemption is much less than that of any former issue of small notes during a like period, and proves that the new certificates have withstood the wear and tear of circulation remarkably well.

STOP THE CAMPAIGN!

According to Rev. Obadiah Bates the World will Come to an End Nov. 5.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 29.—Rev. Obadiah Bates, a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher, who is pastor of four country churches in Selby county, has frightened many members of his congregation by circulating among them the following circular:

Prepare, all of ye, for the end is at hand. I have read it in the stars, and angels have come to me in my dreams and told me the glad tidings. The world will come to an end Monday, Nov. 5, in the year of our Lord, 1888. Prepare all of ye for that great day. God has hastened the day because of the wicked men called politicians. They are all falsifiers and blasphemers, and will be burned in lakes of liquid fire because they fear not God and are given to works of iniquity. Rivers of boiling water will burn the Prohibitionists, and a sea of fire and brimstone will open and swallow all Democrats and Republicans. Prepare, all of ye, and remember the day is at hand.

OBADIAH BATES, The Lord's Prophet.

Bates' relatives and friends are trying to have him placed in an insane asylum.

Change of Time on the Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A change in schedule of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad went into effect yesterday. The Long Branch express, formerly leaving at 3:30 a. m. on week days, is withdrawn, while the Sunday express for Long Branch at 9:15 a. m. is changed to 8:45 a. m. The Sunday accommodation for Waverley and intermediate stations, now leaving at 8:15 and 11:30 a. m. and 12:30, 1:30, 2:45, and 5:15 p. m., are withdrawn. The train formerly leaving for New Brunswick at 9:30 a. m. leaves at 9 a. m., while the 3:15 p. m. Sunday accommodation for Rahway is changed to 3 p. m. Corresponding changes are made in returning trains, for which consult time tables.

Yellow Fever Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 30.—There were 36 new cases, 18 white and 18 colored, and 4 deaths—J. N. Bell, Joseph H. Sellers, Mrs. Mary Fennell and Thomas Phillips (colored). Bishop Weed is convalescent. Seventeen cases and two deaths during forty-eight hours are reported from Enterprise. Evansville reports ten new cases, but no deaths. Fever is reported to have appeared at Live Oak. Superintendent Raley, of the Florida railway, denies that there is or has been any fever at Baldwin.

Three Acres Caved in.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Oct. 30.—A big cave in occurred over an abandoned mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad at Curry Hill. The house of John Fox sank in the earth twelve feet. The inmates, six in number, were thrown out of bed and seriously injured in the wreck. Several other buildings were damaged. The cave in covers an area of three acres. About 100 people will have to vacate their homes immediately.

Ben Butler on the Stump.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Gen. B. F. Butler addressed a large political gathering which completely packed the Detroit rink last night. Several thousand people got no nearer than the outside doors. The general was in poor voice, and it was with difficulty that he made himself heard.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

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for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST

-1889-

A GREAT NEWSPAPER FOR THE COMING YEAR.

ITS DAILY ISSUE BRIGHT, NEWSY, AND ENTERPRISING.

ITS WEEKLY THE LARGEST DEMCORATIC WEEKLY IN THE UNION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST for the year 1889 will continue with redoubled energy the triumphal endeavor to send out the best Democratic daily in the Union. Its progress the last year indicates its future enterprise. In all departments that constitute a great metropolitan daily it will compete with the foremost. Its telegraphic facilities by special correspondents at all the great news centres will be of the most far-reaching and thorough character. Its market reports, local and telegraphic, covering every branch of trade, have won a wide reputation for reliability and fullness. They will be continued and advanced in the same line. Its editorial, news and local departments will be maintained with added vigor and enterprise. The year 1889 will be a memorable one in our political and business history, and promises to see the conclusion of the great battle waged on the questions of Tariff Reform and Reduced Taxation. No one who desires to be well informed and abreas of the times can do without this daily paper, bringing him in close touch with the whole world of business, industry, finance, legislation and politics. Washington and Harrisburg will be alike great centres of news. The Old World is on the verge of a volcano war and revolution. The PITTSBURGH DAILY POST will print all the news.

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12 PAGES EACH WEEK—84 COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

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Bret. Harte's latest serial story, "Crissy," will commence publication in THE POST early next month. It will run for about 10 weeks, and will be immediately followed by another either by Rider Haggard, or some novelist of equal reputation. The fiction department of THE POST will be one of its most interesting and attractive features.

The cattle, produce and grain markets especially prepared for the weekly edition, will be full and reliable. THE WEEKLY POST will be as it always has been, a thorough-going, unflinching and aggressive Democratic journal. It will bear its part in the great battle of Tariff Reform and Tax Reduction, until a glorious triumph crowns the cause of the people.

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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREE $85 SOLID GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 entirely. Best $65 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper, Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 6 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and CONEY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 612, PORTLAND, MAINE.

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.05
Soft	2.70

☞A discount on all above prices will be made for CASH,

KURTZ & SON

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

849 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

☞Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y

I saw a good angel making a flying trip in the interest of education. It is my special mission to proclaim that no family should be without a Royes Dictionary Holder. As an educational force its benefits are incalculable. If your Book seller does not keep the Holder, send to R. W. Royes, 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago for pamphlet containing a score of prize essays answering the question "Why should I use a Dictionary Holder?" &c. I is confident he believes that no one can withstand the deductive arguments therein contained and not buy at least six Holders.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of said court on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1888, under an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penna., entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Tusseyville Band." The character and object whereof is to promote and cultivate the science of music, and practicing and performing instrumental music, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

J. C. MEYER, Solicitor.

1oct3t

WANTED—AGENTS

TO SOLICIT ORDERS

For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age Address

R. G. CHASE & CO.,

Dec8 1430 South Penn Square, Philad., Pa.

Peirce College of Business.

RECORD BUILDING,

No. 917-919 Chestnut St

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Morning and Afternoon Sessions every Weekday except Saturday.

Night Sessions, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

AT the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of thet preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire tde increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies.; Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.

feb23 Principal and Founder.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.

Aug25t

DESCHER'S GUN STORF.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.

Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

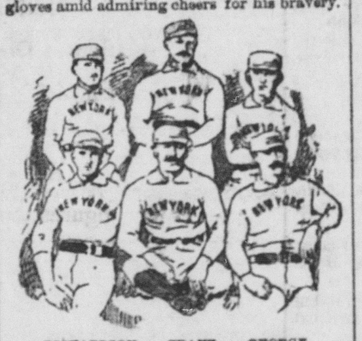
New York Wins the Series in Handsome Style.

SIX GAMES WON, TWO LOST.

A Magnificent Contest, in Which the Giants Lead from Start to Finish—Tim Keefe's Great Work—Ewing's Plucky Game—Sketches of the Leaders.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Jim Mutrie is beside himself with joy. The world's championship contest between St. Louis and New York was settled by the overwhelming defeat of the Browns by the Giants. Buck Ewing's all around work is largely responsible for the Browns' defeat, not only in this game, but throughout the series. His presence in the team yesterday went far toward securing the victory, as he not only caught Keefe in masterly style, but he knocked out a home run in the first inning, and with three men on bases in the third inning, sent them all home on his three bagger to center, which Herr frightfully misjudged. Keefe never pitched in better style, and was magnificently supported. The New Yorks have clearly outplayed the Browns in the series, and they deserve their big triumph. One of Keefe's swift deliveries struck Ewing on the ends of his fingers and knocked several of them out of joint. Ewing ran down the diamond and Keefe and Ward yanked the injured digits into place. Some cold water was then poured upon them, and Ewing again donned his gloves amid admiring cheers for his bravery.

JAMES MUTRIE.



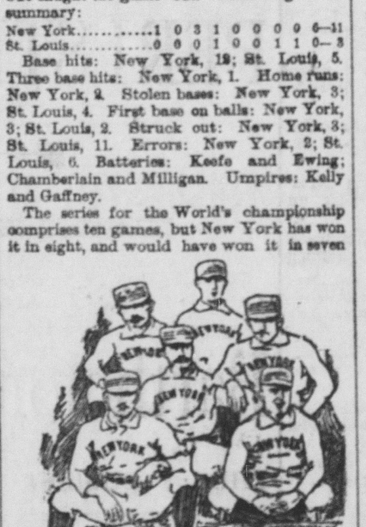
RICHARDSON. FOSTER. CRANE. EWING. GEORGE. CONNOR.

He winced frequently in receiving a hot ball, but caught the game out. Following is the summary:

New York	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—3

Base hits: New York, 12; St. Louis, 5. Three base hits: New York, 1. Home runs: New York, 2. Stolen bases: New York, 3; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls: New York, 3; St. Louis, 2. Struck out: New York, 3; St. Louis, 11. Errors: New York, 2; St. Louis, 6. Batteries: Keefe and Ewing; Chamberlain and Milligan. Umpires: Kelly and Gaffney.

The series for the World's championship comprises ten games, but New York has won it in eight, and would have won it in seven



KEEFE. TITCOMB. SLATTERY. WHITNEY. WARD. WELCH.

but for unfortunate accidents to Connor and Brown Wednesday, which gave the game to St. Louis in the last inning.

The following summary shows the total scores of each of the eight games played and the total of runs made in the series:

New York	2	0	4	6	6	12	5	11—48
St. Louis	1	3	2	3	4	5	7	3—28

The first League season of the New York Baseball club was that of 1883, when they finished sixth in the race. In the season of 1884 they tied with Chicago for fourth place. In 1885 they made a brilliant record, holding the lead for the greater part of the season and finishing second, close behind the Chicagos. In 1886, after a hard fight, the club finished the season in third place. They were also third in 1887.

HATFIELD. O'ROURKE. TIERNAN. GORE. MURPHY. BROWN.

William Ewing, the popular captain of the Giants, hails from Cincinnati, and is about 29 years of age. His professional career dates from the season of 1880, at which time he caught for the Rochester club. He was engaged by the New York club in 1883, and has remained with them ever since. He has but few equals and no superior as a catcher, and in throwing to bases he is outranked by none.

Timothy J. Keefe, the celebrated pitcher of the New York club, was born in Cambridge, Mass., and is about 29 years of age. He has been in the professional ranks since 1875. In 1882 he joined the old Metropolitan club, and was with them when they won the championship in 1884. Tim has pitched in great form during the four seasons he has been with the New Yorks, and his services have been no small factor in their success this season, in which he leads the list of pitchers.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

The will of John Wentworth was admitted to probate in Chicago. The estate, which aggregates $1,500,000, is to be equally divided between his daughter Roxana and his nephew Moses.

The coroner's jury has decided that Conductor George W. Bowman and Engineer Jacob Fuller are responsible for the railroad accident near Shippensburg, Pa., where one man was killed and fifteen persons injured.

Joe McAuliffe, heavyweight champion of the Pacific coast, and Mike Conley, the "Ithaca Giant," fought before 2,000 people at San Francisco. Conley was knocked out in the second round.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Myra Beals has awarded her $30,000 against Dr. Augustin Thompson, of Lowell, Mass., for alienation of her husband's affections.

John A. Carroll, Frank Rowe and John Ryan, all the convicts arrested for the murder of Andrew Morgan, have been lodged in the Peru (Ind.) jail. The evidence against them is strong.

Emperor William has telegraphed his congraulations to M. De Giers, who is to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary of entrance into public life. He declares that all Europe recognizes in him a statesman who has won general esteem.

The coke workers of the Connellsville region will be granted an advance of 5 per cent. Nov. 1, and the price of coke will be increased.

The sultan has consented to sign the Suez canal convention.

The grand jury of Utah has returned 234 indictments for offenses against the anti-polygamy statute.

W. W. Coleman, editor of Der Herold, Milwaukee, died suddenly in his office.

There was a general snow storm in Dakota Thursday evening. The weather was warm, and the flakes melted as they fell.

Platt & Co.'s packing house, Baltimore, was burned, and John Jones, the night watchman, perished in the flames.

Chicago police are greatly excited at the discovery of a new and powerful Anarchist society, which has been holding secret meetings in the city for some time. The best detectives are searching for information.

Two Pennsylvania ladies visiting their brother, A. McKinley, at Muscatine, Ia., were run down at a crossing by a Burlington and Cedar Rapids train and killed.

Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., retired 1885, is missing from Detroit, and it is feared he has made away with himself, as he has been suffering some time with nervous disorders.

Minneapolis, Minn., is offering inducements for the establishment of the Grant locomotive works there.

A St. Louis veterinary surgeon, who was formerly a dentist, is doing quite a business filling decayed teeth in horses.

Charles Brandmihl and wife were run down by the directors' train near Glenville, N. Y., on the Fitchburg branch, and both were decapitated.

The secretary of the treasury department has decided that so called blow accordeons cannot be imported as musical instruments.

Mrs. John Grimes, the oldest resident of Sullivan county, N. Y., died at Stevensville aged 100. She was born in Ireland.

The mayor of Indianapolis says he will call on the police to prevent proposed Republican and Democratic parades on election day. The Republicans have abandoned the project, but the Democratic chairman insists on carrying out the programme.

New York's registry, closed Saturday, is 286,557 against 240,877, the previous largest registry.

Henry Stickler, a Carlisle (Pa.) veteran, found a bomb on the Gettysburg battlefield recently, and took it home. He investigated its interior with a red hot poker, and now is minus his right arm and may die.

Thirteen New Bedford whalers are reported ice bound in the Arctic ocean, and liable to break up at any time. The crews comprise about 600 men, who are in danger of starving, if they escape freezing or drowning. Relief is on the way.

The Berkshire woolen mill, of Great Barrington, Mass., has suspended, throwing 300 people out of work.

The British brig Julia Blake rescued the captain, his two children and eleven sailors from the German bark Venus, which sprung a leak at sea and had been filling for several days. She went down ten minutes after the people were taken off.

Policeman James Brennan, of New York, was shot dead by Harry Carlton, an ex-convict, whom he was endeavoring to arrest.

Workmen engaged in repairing the White House discovered that the main private stairway was in a dangerous condition.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Money closed at 2 per cent. The highest rate was 2½ and the lowest 1¼. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.84¼@4.85¼; actual rates, 4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days and 4.85@4.85¼ for demand. Governments closed quiet; currency 6s, 121½ bid; 4s, coup., 127½; 4½s, do., 109¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 119@122; Centrals, 115@116.

The stock market was weak during the morning, and under the lead of the coal stocks prices were kept almost continuously on the down grade. The sales for the day amounted to 257,545 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—FLOUR—Closed fairly active, with a firm feeling; prices generally a shade higher; no grades of winter, $2.75@2.90; do. spring, $2.50@2.75; fine winter, $3@3.40; do. spring, $2.75@3.25; superfine winter, $3.65@4; city mills (West Indies) winter, $5.25@5.65. Southern flour closed strong, but quiet; trade and family extra, $4.35@4.15.

WHEAT—Options were fairly active and irregular; at the opening prices were firm, but the market eased off in the afternoon, closing ¼@⅝c. lower than on Saturday. Spot lots closed weak and slightly lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red at $1.19@1.20; extra red, $1.17@1.18; No. 2 red, $1.15; No. 1 white, $1.16@1.18; white state, $1.16@1.18; No. 2 red winter, Oct., $1.13⅝; do., Nov., $1.13⅝; do., Dec., $1.13⅝.

CORN—Options were moderately active and irregular, closing ⅛@⅜c. lower. Spot lots closed quiet and easier. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 48¼@49c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct., 48⅝c.; do., Nov., 48⅝c.; do., Dec., 49⅛c.; do., Jan., 49⅝c.

OATS—Options were quiet, closing barely steady at a slight advance. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 33c.; No. 2 do., 33¼@33¾c.; No. 1 mixed at 31c.; No. 2 do., 30¾@30⅝c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct., 30¼c.; do., Nov., 30½c.; do., Dec., 31¼c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $15.50@16.25.

LARD—Stronger; Nov., $8.35; Dec., $8.37; May, $8.38@8.40.

SUGAR—Raw tame and in little demand; fair refining, 5 1-16@5⅛c. Refined quiet and easy; cut loaf and crushed 6¼c.; cubes and powdered, 7⅛c.; granulated, 7⅛c.; confectioners' A, 7¼c.; white extra C, 6 13-16@7⅛c.; extra C, 6¼@6⅝c.; C, 6 5-16@6 7-16c.; yellow, 6¼@6¼c.

BUTTER—Steady; eastern creamery, 25@26½c.; western do., 23@26½c.

CHEESE—Steady; western flat, 10@10½c.; New York cheddar creamery, 10¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Quiet; eastern firsts, 21¼@22c.; western do, 19@19½c.

COTTON—Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 9 13-16c.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person for Congress to represent the 28th District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives for the county of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the public house of Thomas Edmunds, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Haines, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of —— Burris, in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the private house owned by J. B. Fisher, in Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, at the schoolhouse at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, at the schoolhouse in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the north ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the south ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the west ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hubler's.

For the township of Howard at the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard in the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream schoolhouse.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at the Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel Kling in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at the Central school house.

For the township of Boggs, northern precinct, at the public school house known as "Walker's school house."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of R. V. Shaffer at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the schoolhouse in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the schoolhouse of J. K. Bosk.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann.

For the township of Union at the new school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the newschool house in said borough.

For the first ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Wheelmen's Club House at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building at the corner of North, Centre and Presque Isle streets.

For the third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given: "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold an office of appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labeled "State;" one tickat shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" and one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes;

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the One Hundred and Twelfth year of the Independence of the United states.

ROBERT COOKE, JR.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

WANTED! At once. Local and traveling agents for our goods. Liberal commissions, or salary and expenses, to competent and reliable men. For terms and full particulars, address

J. F. LECLARE, Nurseryman,

25oct4t Brighton, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of, Emanuel Smith, dec'd., late of Gregg township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC SMITH,
Administrator.
18oct6t Farmers Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Maria Krise, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
oct11t6t Administrator, Centre Hall

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE-LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob S. Shaffer, dec'd late of Gregg twp. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
4oct6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.

4t

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	3 58 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	2 50 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train,	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 54 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	2 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACN	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	6 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

GO TO MONTANA

VIA THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry.

A MAGNIFICENT

Daily Train Service

"The Montana Express,"

WILL BE INAUGURATED

NOVEMBER 10, 1888,

Elegant Dining Cars,
Drawing Room Sleepers,
Handsome Day Coaches
AND
FREE Colonist Sleepers

WITH KITCHEN AND LAVATORY.

THE ONLY LINE TO THE

THREE GREAT CITIES OF MONTANA,

GREAT FALLS,
HELENA AND BUTTE.

For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
St. Paul, Minn.

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.

J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,

opposite the Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

IRVIN HOUSE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE.

W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial

28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.

☞ Free Bus to and from all trains. ☜

Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.

FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

Nc. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducement to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

CAMERON HOUSE,

Corner Second and Market Sts.

FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,

LEWISBURG, PA.

Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

FRANK BIBLE.

——ATTORNEY AT LAW——

Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

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SPANGLER & HEWES,

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Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,

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Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

J. D. MURRAY,

Centre Hall, Pa.,

Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;

JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

S. A. LIST,

LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 16f3

G. W. HOSTERMAN,

Dentist, Centre Hall,

Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Gas, the safest opiate knowu administered. 14ap

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—

Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

WM. GOHEEN,

AUCTIONEER,

Boalsburg, Pa

Is prepared to cry sales. He has been successful in the past and offers his services to the public, tf.

FRESH BREAD AND YEAST

—At MURRAY'S BAKERY, Centre Hall.—

First class fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand, at most reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited.

COAL! COAL!

Woodland Coal.
Buckwheat Coal.
Pea Coal.
Chestnut Coal.
Stove Coal.
Soft Coal,

Just received at the Centre Hall Roller Mills' coal yard.

Terms strictly cash. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—In Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the morning of the 21st, two burglars broke into the store of Benjamin Betts, and one of them was passing goods out to his companion, when Mr. Betts, who had been aroused by a burglar connecting the store with his residence, appeared on the scene with a neighbor named Hayes. The burglars warned them to keep away, on penalty of having their heads blown off, and at the the same time commenced throwing articles within reach at Betts and his friend. The two latter discharged shot guns at the burglars, and one of them, being wounded in the head and neck, and beaten on the head with the butt of a gun, was captured. The other escaped. The captured burglar gave the name of William Carey.

—Forty-three new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported on the 22d, in Jacksonville, making a total to date of 3839 cases and 332 deaths. Of the new cases, only six were white. One new case and two deaths are reported in Decatur, Alabama. The Board of Health of Columbus, Georgia, on the 22d, raised the yellow fever quarantine against all points.

—All the persons arrested on suspicion of having murdered Paymaster McClure and Flanagan, his assistant, near Wilkesbarre, Penna., on Friday last, have been released. Suspicion has been directed to several persons, and rumor says that arrests will be made. A reward of $2000 has been offered, and an effort will be made to increase this sum to $5000 by popular subscription.

—There was a heavy snow storm in northern Minnesota on the 21st. At Tower the snow is 13 inches deep, and in the woods back of Eli, it lies 12 inches on the level. There was no wind and no drifting. In northern Iowa there were slight flurries of snow, but at no point is the depth reported more than two inches, and that is melting. Some snow fell in central Minnesota and northern Dakota on the 20th, but it melted almost as soon as it fell. A light snow fell at Omaha, Nebraska, on the afternoon and evening of the 21st. At no time was the ground covered, as the particles melted as soon as they fell. Advices from points along the Missouri river show that the storm was general. At Nebraska City the fall was heavy. A tornado on the 22d devastated the Felicite plantation in St. James Parish, Louisiana. A house on the plantation was demolished.

—A despatch from St. Louis says that two soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, under arrest for desertion, escaped on the evening of the 20th, after making a deadly assault on Sentries Kennedy and Welch. The deserters were Thomas F. Lynch and a recruit named McCurdy. Sentry Kennedy was cut down with an axe in the hands of Lynch, while McCurdy beat Welch into insensibility with the butt end of a revolver. It is thought the sentries will die. It has just been discovered in Fort Ripley, Minnesota, that a German named Zeigler, who lived near that place, was shot and killed on October 2 by Frank Reynolds, aged 16 years, who had a grudge against Zeigler.

—Two colored men were discovered by policemen in Washington, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, carrying a bag between them. As soon as they saw the policemen they dropped the bag and fled, their flight being hastened by several bullets fired after them. When the bag was opened it was found to contain the body of Charles L. Nolen, a well-known colored barber, who was buried on the 17th.

—While a freight train was standing on the main track of the Burlington Railroad at Kenesaw, Nebraska, on the 22d, the engine of another freight train crushed into the caboose, completely wrecking the first train and the engine of the second, and instantly killing George A. Pritchard, of Denver, and Robert Bean, of Meeker, Colorado, and seriously wounding two others who were asleep in the caboose.

—Henry Shaffer, his sons Henry and Percival, and his stepson David Nimik, were killed by a locomotive while crossing a railroad in a wagon near Omaha, on the evening of the 21st. Thomas Rowe and A. McLenig, who were also in the wagon, suffered dangerous, if not fatal, injuries. Albert Fawcett and John Epler, each about 16 years, were killed in a freight wreck near Altoona, Penna., on the 23d. A strain on the Boston and Albany Railroad struck and killed Elliott Walker, aged 65 years, at West Natick, Massachusetts, on the 23d. Noah Jagoe, on the 22d, fatally shot Miss Ella Green, in Owensboro, Kentucky, to whom he was engaged to be married. He claims that it was an accident. "From the fact that he tried to stab her a short time ago, and had been quarrelling with her about receiving other company, he is suspected of shooting with intent to kill."

—Engineers Cook and Major, Conductors Terry and Keithline and James Hannigan, a brakeman, who were found guilty of negligence by the Coroner's jury investigating the Mud Run disaster, were arrested in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 23d, on a charge of manslaughter, and were taken to Mauch Chunk. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of John Mulhearn and Joseph Pohl, lookouts. The Coroner's jury which investigated the recent railroad accident at Washington, Penna., placed the responsibility for the disaster upon Conductor Heck, of the shifting engine, and charged him with involuntary manslaughter in causing the deaths of Engineer Noonan and Fireman McAuliffe. The testimony showed that he had ordered the switch to be opened, and then failed to see that it was closed. Edward Boon, the new switch hand, who opened the switch, was condemned for gross negligence.

—Charles R. Ebann, a clerk in the mailing department of the Post-office at Boston, was arrested on the 22d for stealing letters. He confessed his guilt.

—O. C. Lomsdalen, one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, has left the country. His liabilities are estimated at $50,000. He disposed of all his grain and live stock at a sacrifice prior to his departure. Albert A. Shaver, ex-Treasurer of Clare county, Michigan, has been arrested on the charge of appropriating about $1800 of the county funds, during his term of office in 1884. On the night of May 14, 1884, Shaver was found bound and gagged in his office, and he declared he had been robbed of $4000. His story was not generally believed, and the present arrest is the result of investigations that have since been made. A wholesale system of freight robbery has been discovered on the Mexican Central Railroad, and it is believed the loss to the company will reach $50,000.

—The sufferers in Ramsey county, Dakota, are Polish Jews, who, two years ago, formed a settlement about 18 miles from Devil's Lake. The settlement comprises 70 families, numbering 238 souls. Their crops were entirely destroyed by an untimely frost in August, and they are now without food, shelter, clothing or fuel. "Many cases are described of naked women and children existing in frost and snow." Food, clothing and money are urgently asked for.

—H. G. Farnham, travelling salesman for a Philadelphia clothing house, was arrested in North Adams, Massachusetts, on the charge of attempting to pass a forged check for $35.

—A fast freight train on the Erie Railroad ran into the rear of another freight near Ottsville, New York, on the morning of the 24th. George McMullen, a brakeman, was killed, and three other trainmen were badly injured. Before a flagman could be sent forward a passenger train dashed into the wreck. Two engines and a dozen freight-cars were demolished. No passengers were hurt. An express train on the Old Colony Railroad was switched upon a side-track at Howland Station, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 24th, and collided with a train standing on the siding. Two persons were slightly hurt, and the engines were wrecked.

—John Weisman, aged 28 years, committed suicide at his home, near Shelburne, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 23d. About six months ago he was married to a Philadelphia girl in answer to an advertisement. The girl's name was Emma Craven, and it is stated that her parents did not consent to the marriage. Mrs. Weisman states that her husband got out of bed during the night, saying that he was going to shoot a cat. She afterward heard him open a window down stairs, heard a shot and later found him dead. Stephen Sappington, a former and cheese manufacturer, of Lafayette, Indiana, committed suicide on the morning of the 24th. Ill health is ascribed as the cause.

—Mrs. Julia Therkeles, aged 36, and her daughter, aged 14 years, were burned to death by a fire in a shanty, at Lexington, Missouri, on the morning of the 23d. The house of Frederick Mast, near Michigan City, Indiana, was burned on the 22d, and his young son perished in the flames. Mrs. Mast was badly burned, as was also an infant which she rescued.

—Robert Elder, who shot and killed his father in Hammonton, New Jersey, last August, was on the 24th convicted of murder in the first degree. John Downey shot and killed William Moore in Elizabethtown, Illinois, on the 23d. They quarrelled over a game of cards. John Schaller and his wife were found in their home in Cincinnati on the evening of the 24th with their throats cut. Schaller evidently killed his wife, and then cut his own throat. Jealousy is the supposed cause.

—On the 23d yellow fever report from Jacksonville shows 33 new cases and 1 death. Fourteen new cases of yellow fever are reported in Fernandina. One new case was reported on the 23d, in Decatur, Alabama.

—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever and four deaths were reported on the 24th, in Jacksonville. Twenty cases of the disease have occurred in Enterprise since last June, with three deaths, and there are now six cases of the disease there. There were 14 new cases of yellow fever at Fernandina on the 24th. There was one death from yellow fever, but no new cases in Decatur, Alabama, on the 24th.

—A despatch from San Francisco says that while Joaquin Miller was shooting quail on the 22d, his horse jumped and a bullet went through his left hand. It missed the bones and only made a flesh wound. The only danger is from lockjaw. George Johnston and William Akin were killed by the fall of a large stone in a quarry at Elliottsville, Indiana, on the 22d.

—J. R. Rambo, the missing ex-Register of Wills, of Norristown, has been in Harrisbug since the 22d. He returned home on the 25th. He is said to be mentally unsound. W. H. English, a trusted employe of the St. Louis Steel Range Company, in St. Louis, has been arrested for embezzlement. The amount known to have been taken is $600. English, who had access to the mail, opened letters containing money and checks from customers, appropriating the funds and forwarding receipts. The mail pouch which left Boston on the 23d and arrived in Chicago on the evening of the 24th, over the Michigan Southern Railroad, was robbed of all the first-class mail matter it contained. The stolen package consisted of registered letters and the supposition is that the thief obtained a large amount of money.

—It is said that wolves and coyotes are doing great damage in Northern Montana, having killed in the last few days many hundred of sheep and colts, besides attacking travellers. The Territorial Veterinarian, Mr. Parsons, who has just returned to Helena from Cheautau county, reports that Charles Adams was compelled to fly from the beasts on the evening of the 22d, when they destroyed 80 of his thoroughbred bucks. On the evening of the 23d 150 sheep were killed in one flock, and also 30 colts belonging to another ranchman. The bounty law was repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

—At Carlisle, Penna., on the 25th, the Coroner's jury in the case of the recent collision on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Shippensburg, by which one person was killed and fifteen others were injured, rendered the following verdict: "That the death of Charles Bitner was due to the injuries he received on October 18, 1888, by the east and west bound trains, Nos. 9 and 14, colliding on the Cumberland Valley Railroad one and one-half miles east of Shippensburg; that said disaster was caused by the forgetfulness, refusal or neglect of Conductor George W. Bowman and Engineer Jacob Fuller to hold their train at Shippensburg for further orders and in their failure so to observe the rules and regulations of said railroad company in proceeding on their way contrary to orders received from the Superintendent's office at Chambersburg."

—Seventy-one new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported on the 25th in Jacksonville. There are nine sick at Enterprise, six of them in a critical condition. There were 16 new cases of yellow fever at Fernandina on the 25th, but no deaths.

—Thomas Douglass Hoxsey, Paymaster in the United States Navy, committed suicide on the evening of the 24th, in Paterson, New Jersey, by shooting himself in the head. About two years ago his wife died. Since then he had been despondent. Relatives and friends think the shooting was accidental. On the morning of the 24th, Mrs. Margaret Brown left her home in Boston with her youngest child, aged 18 months, leaving word that she intended to make away with herself and baby. She has not been heard of since.

—Baggage Master Sanborn, who on the 24th, caused the collision of trains at Howlands Station, Massachusetts, went to the Old Colony station, in Boston, on the 25th, and told the Master of Transportation that he misplaced the switch through excitement, caused by being shouted at.

—It was reported in Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the 25th, that school boys had found McClure's satchel in the woods, near the spot where he was murdered. It contained some silver. While engaged in a game of cards in Thompsonville, Ill., on the evening of the 24th, Warren Jordan shot and killed John Davis, Charles Davis, a brother to the murdered man, killed Jordan with a hatchet. As George Purdy was going along the road near Lebanon, Indiana, on the evening of the 24th, shouting for Harrison, some unknown persons drove up behind him and opened fire, killing him instantly. Thomas Watson, a half-breed Mexican, murdered Maggie Smith and then committed suicide, at Deer Lodge, Montana, on the 25th. The couple had been living together and quarreled. At Robinson's circus, in Mt. Vernon, Kentucky, on the 25th, John Proctor put on a Marshal's ribbon and attempted to enter the show. The Chief Marshal, William Parker, informed the doorkeeper. An altercation ensued, in which pistols and knives were used. Parker was fatally cut in the right side, John Bremen was shot in the head, James Jones, Sheriff-elect, was shot through the right shoulder, and several spectators were wounded by bullets. Proctor is under arrest.

—David Veator, a bartender in Colfax, Wyoming Territory, shot and killed his wife on the evening of the 25th, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy. David Sellers and wife, living near Mount Gilead, Ohio, were murdered on the morning of the 26th, and the house fired to hide the evidence of the crime. Sellers was known to carry large sums of money on his person. There is no clue to the murderer. Ephraim Mayes was hanged on the 26th, at Edgefield, South Carolina, for the murder, in December last, of Jacob Burt, an aged deaf mute. He confessed his crime on the scaffold. Burt's wife and daughter were implicated in the crime, and was sentenced to be hanged with Mayes, but the Governor pardoned the daughter, and commuted the wife's sentence to imprisonment for life.

—A passenger train on the Kentucky Central Railroad jumped the track near Paris, Kentucky, on the 25th. Engineer Robert Black jumped and was fatally injured, as was also Elmer D. Ryan, a passenger, who was on the platform. John Ryan and J. J. Allen, both train hands, were badly hurt. Two trains collided near San Jose, Illinois, on the 25th. Fireman Baum was killed and Engineer Foote badly hurt. Both locomotives and 17 cars were destroyed.

—Miss Mazie Mount, 21 years old, committed suicide at the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati on the 26th. A dose of morphine was unsuccessful, owing to prompt medical attendance, so she cut her throat with a razor. A love affair is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

—Dr. Robert Leonard, of Carbon county, Penna., was killed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Glen Onoko, on the evening of the 25th. He was on his way home from a visit to a patient, and it is supposed that while walking on the track he stepped out of the way of one train directly in front of another. His dead body was found by a brakeman between the tracks, his cane, broken in two, being near by. Dr. Leonard was 65 years of age. He was a member of the Carbon Medical Association, National Medical Association of the United States, and one of the consulting surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem.

—A family of eight persons sat down to a supper in celebration of a wedding of George Martin, in Minneapolis, on the evening of the 25th. After swallowing a few morsels sank to the floor, with systoms of poisoning, the victims including the groom and bride. It is supposed a rival of Martin poisoned the food. At last accounts all are dangerouly sick.

—There were 23 new cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville on the 26th. The number of cases to date is 3997, and deaths 341. There was one new case of yellow fever and one death in Decatur, Alabama on the 26th.

—Mrs. Henrietta Spere, aged 78 years, and Mrs. Martha Beckel, aged 65, were found suffocated to death on the morning of the 26th, in their room in the German Home for the Aged, in Baltimore. It is supposed Mrs. Beckel, who was ignorant of its use, blew out the gas.

—Albert D. Stickney was found dead in bed in the Everett House, in Troy, New York, on the 26th. It is thought he had been dead two days when found. Death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

HE WAS A SEA CAPTAIN.

Natural Hallucination of a Man Who "Was Half Seas Over."

"Can't a feller wait for his ship?" said a man with red eyes and seedy clothes, as he steadied himself against one of the stone posts on the sea wall along the Battery in New York. He addressed a policeman who was watching him closely. "Can't he wait till his ship is ready to pull out?"

"Yes," said the officer, in a tone as if it depended on circumstances.

"Can't he linger where the waves dash high, till the tide is right to h'ist his ship over the breakwater?"

"Yes, if he's quiet about it."

"Can't the captain of a big eight-mast ship with two bow-sticks on her rest in your park till they send the starboard schooner to take him off?"

"You are a captain of a vessel, then?"

"Yesser, that's it. See her tied up over there toward that 'ere big statute. See the masts on her, and the fo'castle sticking up'n the air like a church steeple? That's my ship. I'm goin' on t' her jest as soon as they come to take me off in the bulkhead. Lemme rest in your park till they pull up here to this stone sidewalk with the for'ard bulkhead."

"All right; but you mustn't holler."

"Nary yell—'tain't the way of seafarin' men. I've follered the sea for forty years, podner. As soon as they row me out in the lighter we will weigh the anchor, and if she seems to be 'bout the right heft we'll sail away to Greenland's icy mount'ins and India's Coral sands. We'll hist the rest of the masts and sail away past Coney Island and Cuby and all them places, while the stormy petrel and the albacrossers and flyin' fish dash around us. Ev'ry morning, podner, we'll weigh the anchor to see if it's gainin' any."

"How long did you say you had been a sailor?" asked the officer.

"I've trod the deck for forty years. Give me a wet sheet and a flowin' sea and a wind that follers fast, and if the rest of the bedclothes are moderately dry and the piller comfortable and there ain't no muskeeters, I can sleep till breakfast every time. I remember once when I was sailing my good ship off the coast of Giberalter with the tropics all around us, picking at us and looking cross, and one day there come by one of them blizzards, which is the terror of the hardy navigator in those regions where they have the equator and all such things. 'Roll up them sails benin I there!' says I in thunderin' tones. 'Splice the maintop royal-gallant rope; fold up the mizzen spanker and put it in the closest; pull in the mainmast 'fore it gets wet; furl the barometer, fix up the compass and heave overboard the log and lighten the ship a little; lower the hold down the batchways before——'"

"Come, that will do—move on!"

"In jess a minute I was standin' by the larboard side and then I walks over to port, and——"

"Move on!"

"Then I goes along for'ard of the flyin' jibboom, and——"

"Git!"

Cider in Various Forms.

"Sweet cider? Yes sir. Here you are."

A tourist was spending a day in a primitive New Jersey hamlet, and inquired at the village inn for a glass of that famous Jersey beverage.

"That's good. Just made, wasn't it?"

"Lemme see. John, when was this cider made?"

John replied from the lower end of the room that it was made a little over two years ago.

"Guess your right, John," returned the innkeeper. You ought to know, as you put it up yourself."

"How did you manage to keep it sweet so long?"

"Easy enough, I put into a barrel of sweet cider a quart of milk, about a half a pint of mustard seed—the black seed—and six eggs. Mix them all up together and pour them in the barrel. Cider will keep sweet that way for a half a dozen years. I think it gets better and sweeter the longer you keep it. I have another kind of cider you may want to taste.

The tourist did want to taste it, and the innkeeper fished out from the gloomy and cobwebby depth of a subcounter closet, a quart bottle which bore such marks of age as would have made the mouth of an epicurean wine-bibber water with anticipated delight. The cork came out with a mighty pop, and a fine spray filled the air with mist and the aromatic fragrance of champagne.

"Try a glass of that," said the innkeeper, as he filled two glasses with the sparkling fluid. The tourist needed no urging.

"Why, that dosn't taste like cider, neither is it champagne, exactly. What do you call it?"

"Cider."

"How did you make it?"

"I bottled it three days ago. It was fresh, sweet, strained cider then. I put in each bottle a couple of raisins and a small lump of rock candy, and if you can find any champagne that will beat that I will buy a thousand cases of it."

"I should think it could be sold in some country places for champagne?"

"I've sold a good many hundred bottles of it."

"In what country town?" asked the tourist.

"In New York city."

A good tomato should not only be sound and solid, but also plump and juicy.

THE JAPNESE AMMA.

The Artist Who Kneads and Rubs the Muscles.

As I am sitting in my room there comes to my ears sound of a shrill pipe, sounding not unlike a fife. The traveler in Japan, go where he may, almost invariably hears the sound at night, and will be told in answer to his inquiries that the performance is a professional shampooer or amma. Many of these people are blind, and at night pass up and down the streets, feeling their way with long sticks, which they hold in one hand, while with the other hand they play upon the bamboo pipe, which seems to notify the world of their presence.

The amma is not a shampooer in the American sense of the term. He does not confine his operations to the head and hair. He practices what is known by the French as the massage. His art consists in kneading all the muscles of the body and bringing them into play, and he is regarded as a useful functionary second only in importance to the physician as a healer of physicial disorders. The art is practiced not only by men, but also by women, and at almost every inn where I have stopped among the first persons to proffer their services have been the ammas. Only once have I yielded to their invitations to allow my body to be treated like a piece of dough, and that was at Subashirt, immediately after my descent from Fuji. Tired and aching from the severe exertion of climbing the mountain the suggestion of Dr. Knipping that it might be well to allow an amma to shampoo us was acceded to, more from curiosity as to the possible results than from any faith in the efficacy of the treatment.

The particular amma who came to our room and shampooed us was an ungainly and awfully ugly woman of middle age, whose blackened teeth when she smiled looked like a row of watermelon seeds set in her face. During the process I had an opportunity to question her fully as to the business, and learned from her quite a number of interesting facts. She informed us that before commencing the practice of her art she has been obliged to serve an apprenticeship of three years, during which time she read a large number of Japanese books teaching of the human body, and especially the muscles, and had become learned in anatomy and physiology. She had practiced the massage for ten years already, and had by means of it gained her livelihood. She stated that she was able in one evening, from 6 to 10, to treat four persons, who paid her a fee of fifteen sen apiece. Her daily earnings were, however, not more than thirty sen on an average, or about twenty-four cents of American currency.

In the operation of shampooing, as practiced by the amma, the patient lies upon a futon or rug while the amma kneels beside him. The first act in the drama deals with the abdominal cavity. Placing one hand on either side of the abdomen, above the hips, the amma compresses the body laterally a number of times, then drawing up the loose folds of flesh, he kneads and pinches them, at the same time making passes which correspond in their direction with that of the colon. This portion of the treatment ended, each leg is attacked and vigorously rubbed and kneaded, the process terminating by a smart bastinade administered to the soles of the feet.

In rubbing and kneading the muscles use is made of a round bail of boxwood, though the amma to whose treatment I submitted employed only her fingers and knuckles. The arms and chest are treated as the legs, and then the patient is turned over face downward, and the shoulders and back are punched and kneaded until the breath almost forsakes the body. The entire performance ends with a vigorous rubbing of the neck, which, in my case, seemed to threaten the dislocation of the cervical vertebræ. The amount of strength in fingers and wrists displayed by the amma is quite remarkable. Our amma shampooed four persons in succession the evening we engaged her, consuming four hours in the task, during which she was working with all her might almost constantly, only stopping to wipe off the perspiration which flowed from her face.

The result of the experiment, so far as I personally was concerned, was, I think, such as to warrant the repetition of the treatment under like circumstances. I awoke on the morrow feeling far less tired and sore than I had reason to believe my mountain climbing would have left me.

The art of the amma appears likely to live for a long time in Japan, as it is in some respects founded upon rational principles. This is not, however, the case with the medical practitioner of the old Chinese school, whose practice is swiftly and surely dwindling away as the merits of western medical theory and practice are becoming more and more recognized. The old style of practitioner, with his nostrums and enchantments, his mixtures of villainous herbs and minerals, his powders made of dried snake skins and bird dung, is still in the numerical majority when a sensus of the medical practitioners of Japan is taken, but the young men, graduates of the university at Tokio, are rapidly absorbing the entire practice among the wealthier and more intelligent classes. The medical department at the Imperial university at Tokio is under the care of German professors, men of thorough ability and experience, and the results achieved during later years have been most marked and most beneficial to the country as a whole. It is the feeling of not a few Europeans resident in Japan that, while always preferring the services of a European or American practitioner, the graduate of the university at Tokio may generally be trusted to treat a patient carefully and well.

Contagiousness of Diseases.

Scarlet fever is a specific poison which emanates from the person of the patient, and can be caused by no other means. Diphtheria is contagious, but may arise from fermenting filth, etc. Typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera are not directly communicable from person to person, but are spread by the dejecta of their victims, which contaminate the water supply.

THE TRAVELING HOG.

How it Behaves Itself When Sharing Its Bed with a Fellow-Traveler.

The hotel register lay hospitably open, and I took up a stuttering pen with which to splatter my autograph over the list of late arrivals.

"I'm afraid we're full," interrupted the night clerk; "That is if you want a room to yourself—you can have a bed in either 27 or 52."

My jaw fell—li!—li!

"What kind of fellows are they," I inquired, feebly.

"Nice gentlemen—tall, slim man in 27; short, fleshy man in 52."

"Tall, slim man," I mused; "I'll try in No. 27."

I'm rather long and slender myself, still there's nothing like economy in space when it comes to a hotel bedstead.

I followed the bell-boy up to No. 27, and in response to his rat-tat-tat at the door, I heard emphatic guttural interjections muffled under the bed-clothes. I didn't try to understand them; I had reason to believe they were not at all complimentary to me. However, the tall man opened the door, gingerly, and got back into bed, where he assumed the shape of a gigantic letter V.

He was snoring loudly by the time I had undressed, and I cherished serious intentions of blowing out the gas and leaving him to his fate, I crawled timidly in on the off side, and grasped the covers with a death grip. But I was tired, and soon, with a half-conscious sense of insecurity, I felt my grasp weaken, and I dozed off into a gentle slumber.

A movement on the part of my bedfellow awoke me, and horrors! The covers were slipping away! Is there any thing to compare to the utter helplessness with which a man, on a cold night, realizes this awful sensation?

I caught at them, frantically, and my eyes bulged out in a mad despair as a Borean draught wailed along the serrated edge of my spinal column. Thus I lay, for hours, in a half torpid state, keenly alive to his every move, yet unable to retrieve an inch of vantage.

The clock on the customs-house struck twelve, and I was sinking into a chilly nightmare, when the fiend rolled over against me with a restful sigh born of warmth and comfort.

I couldn't stand it. I slipped out onto the floor, crept round to the foot of the bed, and crawled in on the side next to the wall. Wrapping myself in the voluminous folds of the blankets, I lay down, sincerely hoping he'd roll on into the next county.

But he didn't. I hadn't been asleep more than an hour, when I awoke with a sense of oppression in my left side, and a sharp elbow, at an acute angle, lay imbedded in my complaining ribs. I shoved it away savagely, and he floundered over like a porpoise in shoal water, taking the covers with him.

At that moment I heard the bell-boy, with a bell-boy's exaggerated attempt at caution, blunder past the door and rap at No. 28.

"It's four o'clock, sir; bus'll be round in forty minutes."

I got up, too, lighted the gas and glared at my persecutor. He was lying west by nor'west of the bed, smiling as if he dreamed nature had made him in a circle. And he continued to smile, all unconsciously, as I washed in a lavish quantity of water and poured the remainder into the slop basin! And I think I had the towel as limp and wet as any towel ever need be outside the wash-tub! And when I left the room the gas-meter was humping itself, the door was wide open, and I'm pretty certain that some body else than No. 28 got to see how a hog slept!

Counterfeiting Napoleon.

Boucher, a famous violinist during the first quarter of the century, bore a singular resemblance to Napoleon in countenance and figure. One evening at St. Petersburg he played a concert, where the czar, Alexander I,, was present.

"Monsieur Boucher," said the czar, as the violinist was presented to him, "I have a favor to ask of you. It is an affair," he continued, as Boucher bowed, "unconnected with your profession."

"I am wholly at your majesty's service," answered the violinist.

"Well, come to the palace to-morrow morning at 12 precisely. You shall be shown into my cabinet, and I will then tell you the nature of the favor, which, if you will grant, will greatly oblige me."

The next day Boucher, on presenting himself at the palace, was ushered into the czar's private cabinet. The czar immediately led him into an adjoining apartment where he saw on a sofa a small, three-cornered hat, a sword, the uniform of the French imperial guard, and a cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

"I will explain the favor I have to request. All those objects you see there belonged to the Emperor Napoleon; they were taken during the campaign of Moscow. I have frequently heard of your resemblance to Napoleon, but I did not expect to find the likeness so strong as it is. My mother often regrets that she never saw Napoleon, and what I wish you to do is to put on this dress and I will present you to her."

The czar withdrew and left Boucher to array himself in Napoleon's uniform. When he had dressed he was led to the apartment of the empress-mother. The czar assured his mother that the illusion was complete, and that she might say she had seen "the great man."

Italian Restaurants in New York.

A young New Yorker need not be very old to remember when the reputable restaurants of the city bearing Italian names and serving an Italian table d'hote might have been counted upon the fingers of one hand. French cooking was then the proper thing, and to express a positive fondness for Italian cooking was regarded as eccentric or to be as one among many. But gradually fair Italy's cuisine became an acquired taste—or a pretended one, which meant the same to the proprietor's pocket—until now there are enough Italian restaurants in New York to supply half the population of Florence.

Growing Old.

Ah! no. I am not old,
I have been young so long;
My hope, so young and strong,
I know cannot grow old.

So long have I been young,
Companioned with gay youth,
I would not hear the truth
From time's stern tongue.

I fain would stay awhile,
And drink in one more day,
And stake, and have another play,
And thus my hours beguile.

No, no; it is not age!
Anew the light will grow,
And in its brighter glow
I'll read a fresher page.

'Tis but the change we feel
When He shall train our eyes
To gaze on Paradise,
And heaven itself reveal.

Ah! no, I am not old;
The rattling leaves that fall
Are only echoes to my call
For more of Life's dear gold.

Yet, list; I hear a voice
Resounding through the night
Making my sad heart light
And biding me rejoice!

This tale hath He me told;
If I but live in Him,
He fills me to the brim
With life that ne'er grows old.

BLOSSOMS CHANGED HIS LIFE

"Oh, Frank, how lovely this air is! How I pity the people in the city! To think anyone should live in a city from choice!"

"I wouldn't damp your enthusiasm, Kate, but, after all, a man does not see much of the country; he is only like a chicken which comes home to roost, and everyone does not delight in catching the train twice each day—I can't say I'm quite reconciled to it myself. But I must be off! Good-bye, both of you," and giving his young wife and little daughter a parting kiss, Mr. Travis ran for the train, whose warning shriek could be heard in the distance.

Kate Travis lingered on the porch. It was her first experience of a whole year in the country, and every day brought new delights. She had discovered "pussy-willows" down by the brook, and had learned how warmly Dame Nature blankets the tender grapevine leaves. She had found the shy violets' and anemones' favorite hiding-places, and decked her little home with laurel, and revelled in the delights of lettuce and raddishes of her "own-raising." This particular May morning was a day in which the mere fact that one was alive was a joy, and as the young wife looked at the fleecy clouds, the hillsides bright with rye, and the orchard one mass of lovely blossoms, she sighed for very excess of happiness.

"I wish I had given Frank a branch of apple-blossoms—they would have brightened up that dreary office," thought Mrs. Travis. She, like the rest of us, often had these after-impulses, but somehow this one would not be shaken off. Kate Travis was not a superstitious woman, yet such a burning desire to send her husband some of the bright, delicate blossoms grew upon her that she feared to resist it. Just before the starting of the next train, a happy thought struck her, and, donning her garden hat, having hastily gathered three or four beautiful sprays of the blossoms, she hurried to the train. Yes, Jack Dorset was there—he took the later train quite often, Kate thought, regretfully, for she knew by many little signs that Jack was not quite so attentive to business, not quite so true and manly as he had been.

Jack, on his side, watched the bright, eager face as it came near. "That Travis is a lucky fellow," he thought. "After all, what a fool a fellow is to waste time or money on cards and theatres!"

"Oh, Jack!" exclaimed Kate, breathlessly—"I beg your pardon, Mr. Dorset! Could you drop into my husband's office and give him these blossoms? This branch is for you."

Jack had only time to seize the flowers and call out his thanks for his share before he was whirled away in that relentless fate—the train.

There were two reasons why Jack Dorset had taken this later train, though even to himself he acknowledged but one—that as business was slack, it was just as well to sleep a little later this spring weather. But hidden far out of sight was another reason and Jack had not been well seated when that reason became apparent.

"Hello! Thought you'd be on this train. Come along in the smoker; we're just making up a hand."

"No, thank you," said Jack, with a decision that surprised himself quite as much as his comrade.

"Why, what's up? Turned rusty? Come, you'll have your revenge on me to-day. I shouldn't wonder if you won enough to have a lark to-night."

The perfume from the apple-blossoms had given Jack a wonderful pleasure, not unmixed with bitterness, and when his comrade leaned over to whisper the last sentence confidentially, the odor of stale tobacco and liquor seemed unbearable. Jack fairly blushed with manly shame.

"No, no!" he said; "I'll have none of that sort of thing this morning," and, with a sudden realization of his own helplessness and this bad fellow's power over him, Jack deliberately walked over to old Deacon Taft and seated himself by him.

The deacon was surprised. Young men did not take much to him. Perhaps he knew he was, at times, the mark for their jokes. But the flowers helped matters.

"Them's beauties, I do declare," said the deacon, "and I'm glad to see a young fellow like you think enough of 'em to carry 'em to town. Why, I remember when a flower just changed my hull future."

"Tell me about it, Mr. Taft," said Jack with a sense of having escaped from imminent peril.

"Wa'al, I don't know as I've told a person about Mary's rose in years, and ot any body had told me five minutes ago that I'd been telling it to you, I'd ha' just laughed at 'em, 't would seemed that ridikerous. But seein' them apple-blossoms has brought it all back mighty strong, and I feel sorter drawn to you, Jack Dorset, seein' you with 'em."

Jack felt almost as if he ought to make some disclaimer: yet surely he deserved some credit for turning from temptation. After a few moments the Deacon began:

"I was a boy about fourteen—I s'pose you think old Deacon Taft has been country born and bred; but at that time I'd never seen the country; never seen grass I could tramp on; never seen birds 'cept in cages, never seen anything—I was goin' to say—but misery, dirt and poverty. But then, that wouldn't be true, for there was one lovely thing before my eyes, night and morning, and that was my sister Mary. She was a beautiful girl, but she'd been sick for a long time, and so, though she did all she could, she couldn't do much more than keep herself sweet and clean. Mother had died when I was a baby, and I suppose it was the hard work and father's drinking that had sickened the poor girl. But I was tellin' you about that day. It was a hot June day. Father had been special hard on us, and the last th ng he'd done was to get me a place in a drinking-saloon, where there was a lot of gambling goin' on, too. My boy, you're an innocent, well-brought-up young fellow" (Jack lifted the mass of blossoms to his face, and their delicate pink seemed reflected in his cheeks), but if you ever knew what I know of the wickdness that cards and liquor may lead to, you'd not wonder at the old deacon's 'narrowness.' Well, as I was a-sayin', my father 'd found me the place, and I'd been at it for just a week. That Friday evenin' I was to be paid, and I had a great plan in my head. Mary was just crazy over flowers. A missionary lady had brought her a bunch once and again, and the way she doted on 'em was just surprisin'. Dear, dear, how often I've thought of Mary when I see the youngster pullin' flowers and throwin' 'em away!"

The deacon paused a moment. Jack broke off a bit of the blossoms, and, with the gentleness of a woman, fastened it in the old farmer's coat.

"Thankee! thankee! I never could pick fruit-blossoms myself, but I don't know but flowers is as much needed as fruit. Well, as I was a-sayin', I had a plan. I had seen a lovely rose-bush in a pot at the corner grocery, and meant to buy that for Mary. I priced it; 'twas just twenty-five cents; and I'd watched every day and no one had bought it. Now, this morning I meant to buy it and keep it in the saloon till I'd get off, late at night. But when I got to the grocery the rose-bush warn't there!

"I've had a good many dis'p'intments one way and another, but I don't know's ever I felt one wuss. The groceryman was talkin' to a big rough-lookin' fellow, but I was that eager I couldn't wait, and I just rushed up and said: 'You ain't sold that rose-bush?'

"I guess I looked mighty airnest, for they both looked at me, and then the man said: 'Yes, bubby. I sold it yesterday afternoon. But there's other flowers—this man's just burgaining for me to buy some of his'n.'

"Are you so fond of flowers, sonny?' said the strange man.

"I told him I wanted the rose for my sister, who was sick, and then I said I had told Mary how pretty the rose was, and, though she did't know I was to get it, I'd meant to buy it—I'd borrowed the money from Tom 'cause I wouldn't be paid off till midnight.

"Midnight! A little fellow like you!" exclaimed the big man. 'And where do you work till midnight?'

"'At the big saloon around the corner,' I said. 'I ain't so young—I'm fourteen!'

"'And working in a saloon? What does that sister o' your'n say to that?' said the big one.

"'She feels mighty bad about it. She cries and cries. But I tell her I wouldn't drink, not if they killed me, nor I won't play cards; and to-night I'll have three dollars for Mary.'

"The groceryman had gone to another customer. The big stranger stood lookin' me over for a minute or so, and then he laid his hand on my shoulder and said: 'How'd Mary like you to live on a farm, sonny?'

"I told him that that was just what made Mary feel so bad. A lady had told her to pray about everything, and Mary had prayed and prayed that I might go to work on a farm—as if there were farms in New York City!

"'Now, see here, sonny,' said the man, 'you just look in that covered wagon and pick out the flowers you'd like for Mary, and then tell me where she lives, and I'll go and see her.'

"You'll believe I stepped up to that wagon pretty lively. It was just full of roses—little pots and big ones. But I hadn't a minute to spare, and I pulled out a beautiful pink rose that made me think of Mary's cheeks at night, and told him where we lived; and then I just flew around the corner. I was late, and the man was mighty cross. The police had been in the night before, and I got hard words and some blows, but I didn't care—Mary would have that rose! I haven't time to tell you how the men took a fancy to make me drink that evening, and how my own father, half tipsy as he was, helped 'em on; but at last it was time for me to leave, and I asked for my pay. Jack, just think how I felt when that saloon-keeper told me my father had taken my pay in liquor! I was stiff and sore—I had been up late for seven nights; and now I hadn't a cent for Mary!

"Dear, dear! How it all comes back to me! Well, I got home somehow, and crept up softly, hoping she was asleep but she was sitting up in bed, her cheeks like the rose by her side and her eyes shining. I just threw myself on her bed and cried—though I was a boy—and she had sense enough to let me. But pretty soon I began to listen to what she was saying and she certainly had news. The big man was coming for me the next day and I was to live at his house. He hadn't chick nor child and his wife would be glad to have a boy around, besides his needing help.

"Well, the long and the short of it was, I went and I stayed; and when the dear old man and his wife died, they treated me like an own child and left me all."

"And Mary?"

"Mary? Mary was like these here blossoms—too tender and delicate to last long. Yet perhaps the fruit has come in place of the blossoms—I would n't ha' been much use in this world if it warn't fer Mary."

Jack sat silent looking at the blossoms. Was not fruit coming from that far-off life even now? Another life was changed that day by means of a flower—only a blossom picked before it could fructify, but shall we say "What a pity!"

From that day Jack Dorset dated two friendships. Before long Deacon Taft knew the story of another flower, for Jack confessed to the old farmer his progress on the downward road, and how a branch of apple-blossoms had stopped him, while Kate Travis and her husband learned to look for Jack's coming as one of the simple pleasures of their quiet home, little dreaming how God-given was the impulse to send the apple-blossoms to town.

A CAREFUL YOUNG WOMAN.

She Made Sure to Look Before She Leaped into Matrimony.

These are the days when young women, with old heads on their shoulders, try to cut down the risks of matrimony as far as they can before they deliver themselves.

As a sample of this let me tell you what a young woman living not 10,000 miles away from here did in a certain episode of her life of recent date. She is young, good-looking, with expectations of being rich when some of her relatives are polite enough to go up higher or down lower, as the case may be. Among her admirers was a certain stockbroker, who was visiting Pittsburg to look at natural gas and so on. His home was somewhat in a Northern State, and according to popular report and his own statements, it was a peculiarly luxurious home, and one which only a very wealthy man could keep up.

He was very fond, overfond, perhaps, of talking about his horses and his green-houses and graperies, and the young woman, of whom this story is told, heard more about these things from the broker's lips than any one else.

She liked the man, but she thought the pictures of his home were too highly colored. As her liking grew she became the more anxious to know whether her admirer confined himself strictly to the truth. At the same time the attention he paid her daily became more pronounced. In fact, the young woman, with Eve's instincts, divined that he was rapidly approaching a proposal.

She had a large heart; her head, however, is by no means small.

She sat down one day and wrote to a business friend of her father's, in whom she reposed entire confidence, and asked him to write for a commercial rating of the man who evidently wished to obtain her hand. She wanted to know if it was a case of *Claude Melnotte's* Lake of Como or not.

In due time the answer came back. The broker's standing in his native city was a No. 1, and all the horses, houses and the rest were tangible taxable properties.

He proposed—she accepted him.

All In One Piece.

A bureau exhibited at the Brussels Exhibition is a source of great surprise when taken to pieces. In the space of five minutes the bureau can be transformed into a complete set of bedroom furniture, consisting of the following articles:—First, a bed (including mattress and blankets); 2d, a table, 3d, a leather trunk; 4th, a washstand, with basin, ewer, &c., complete; 5th, a towel rail; 6th, a looking glass; 7th, an armchair, &c. There is nothing short, in fact. The inventor is a Mr. Zwicker-Lotar, of Brussels. Of course, the bureau contains all the usual accessories in the shape of drawers for papers, letters, account books, &c. In the morning, after a comfortable night's rest, the bed is again transformed into a writing table and washstand, table, &c., are restored to their places in a few minutes.

Instantaneous Photography of Burglars.—A Connecticut Yankee suggests the use of flash-light photography as a means of protecting bank vaults from burglars. He says: "I would have a camera in a position where it would command in the field of the lens a space of ten feet square or more in front of the door of the vault, and have the other apparatus so arraged that as soon as tampering with the vault door was attempted the whole would be placed in operation. My plan would, of course, include retaining the burglar-alarm connected with police headquarters. As soon as the burglars had begun operations the police would be alarmed, and at the same instant a picture of the men would be made by the camera and flash-light combined; so that even if the men escaped the police they would leave behind them evidence which would, very probably, eventually result in their detection.

—Secretary Fasig, of the Cleveland Driving Park, has a novel enterprise in contemplation for the coming winter. With a Pennsylvania horseman as partner, he proposes to take a shipload of American trotters to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and after a three or four days trotting meeting in the great South American town to sell the horses at public auction. There is a good inclosed track in the town, not fast, but ready for business, and a dozen or more good trotters are owned in the city. Fasig says of the contemplated trip. "It will be enormously expensive. A vessel must be chartered, and at least fifty animals will be taken. Four or five drivers will also be engaged to drive in the races. Our horses will consist of trotters, especially stallions with records, well-bred fillies and mares, and some good roadsters."

—Dress this autumn and winter promises to be as much an artistic study as it has been in the past.

If you travel through the country of the blind, be blind yourself.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Some Things in Which The Heathen is Peculiar.

There is probably no country or people about whom so many popular misrepresentations exist as the Chinese. This singular state of things is due to two chief causes. In the first place, most newspaper writers on the subject write first impressions from very superficial data, and without understanding the subjects upon which they write. Then again, the Chinese themselves in this country are not disposed to lose sleep, whether they are understood or not. Then many books have been written by people with political or other kinds of axes to grind, and have given only such facts and inter-pretation of facts as tended to accomplish their purposes. There are many incidents and customs in the flowery kingdom which have been ignored in both book and newspaper articles.

STREET CLEANING PROBLEM.

I am asked how the Chinese keep their cities clean. It may be that aldermen might get a hint as to the best solution of the street cleaning problem from the practices of the "heathen." The conditions are so different there and here as to tender comparison misleading. In the first place, the principal source of dirt in American cities is absent from Chinese cities. I refer to horses, here so numerous and such prolific sources of "dirt." There are no horses seen on Chinese streets drawing carts or other vehicles. What few horses are seen are ridden by officials or soldiers. The government owns all horses. Freight is transported by men, either upon their shoulders or on wheelbarrows. The streets are not over six to ten feet wide, and the sidewalk is in the middle of these narrow lanes. The stores and shops are open to the street line on either side, and each shopkeeper cleans the street to the center in front of his shop. This is all the provision for street sweeping. No garbage is thrown into the streets, and "ash barrels" are unknown; hence the chief sources of dirt in our cities are unknown. There are no underground sewers, and no need for them. Residences are provided with other means of disposing of filth than either dumping or draining into rivers.

Every residence, however humble, is provided with earthen jars, or large stoneware vaults, into which all otherwise unusable refuse is cast, and the contents of these "family jars," unlike our "family jars," is convertible into cash. No people fertilize in agriculture to such an extent as the Chinese. This creates a ready market for what we cast in sewers and pollute our waterways. A common street sign posted over large earthen vessels sunk in the streets do not warn the "Public" to commit "No nuisance," but respectfully invite the public to "Pause here." These "peculiar, and odoriferous institutions are owned by men who make it their life business to deal in the commodity which the aforesaid "public" deposits in the receptacles. This is sold at so much a "measure" to farmers, who carry it to their homes, often many miles away, where is put into earthen tanks or vats to ferment (reader, hold your nose) until it is required to fertilize growing cabbages and other "truck." This is one of the characteristic institutions of China, and the good results from it are apparent in the yields of food plants. Every cow herder carries a basket into which he or she gathers up the "fragments" which are used as the city sewerage for fertilizing purposes.

A UNIQUE SPECTACLE.

As one saunters through a Chinese city, his eyes are greeted with what at first forms, to say the least, a unique spectacle. It is the public patronage of the dealer in sewerage. Is the air pure? Well, hardly. Have you ever observed the uniformly small nose of the Orientals in his country? If you have, and will accept my solution of that feature, it is that the smelling organ has been exhausted by inhaling the street odors of China. One thing can be said in favor of thus disposing of the sewerage of cities, viz.: It does not pollute the water, which is more vital to health than the air. Then the air has greater self cleansing powers than water, and, taken on the whole, it is the better plan to protect the water than the air from impurities. It is also true that no poison is so malignant as sewer poison, and that is unknown in China.

Have you ever figured the commercial value of the contents of our sewers, which is daily and hourly, like Tennyson's brook, flowing on forever to pollute our own Niagara river? If so you have been surprised that some method of utilizing this source of wealth has not been devised. It is not my purpose here to dish up figures or statistics on the value of an article daily going to waste, and for which the soil of the surrounding country is suffering. Under the existing regulations the Chinese farmer is able to harvest three crops from every foot of ground every year. In no other way could such a population be fed. Winter wheat rotates with either rice or cotton. During winter, when the wheat is getting its start, radishes or turnips are grown on the same soil. Then around the margin of the ground seeded to wheat, beans or peas are grown. As soon as the wheat is harvested, if rice is to succeed it, the ground is irrigated and planted with rice. If cotton is to rotate with the wheat, the seeds are planted before the wheat matures, by digging between the drills of wheat, and when the latter is harvested, the cotton plants are well under growth. Then the space between the cotton plants is dug up, and the succeeding crop is sole tenant. When these summer crops are gathered, wheat is again sown. Not a foot of soil is left nonproductive. The state of affairs could not last, but for the rich fertilizing methods, and sewerage is the principal and almost exclusive source of fertilizers. The "Benighted (sic) heathen" has learned lessons in economy and cleanliness from which the American people might learn a thing or two.

Flatirons should be washed each week before heating them, as the starch sticks to them, and often leaves a brown mark on the linen.

FASHION NOTES.

—What can be more becoming than the Letitiæ bodice of silver gray brocaded silk, open in front, with revers of pale blue faille and with creves of the same in the upper part of the brocaded sleeves.

—Lace scarfs and bows are a favorite accessory of the costume for demi-saison and a scarf arranged in this manner furnishes a dressy addition for any season. A width of any kind of "piece" lace, about two yards long or longer, is edged on the ends with wide trimming lace to match, and is then doubled lengthwise and shirred just above the ends to bring it in to about half its width, or a little narrower. This can then be loosely notted abont the neck or tied in a large bow.

—A favorite redingote is the Directoire. It is tightfitting, and fastens with large revers over the chest. It is cut square at the waist in front, remaining open to show the skirt of the dress. At the back and sides it falls quite plain. The sleeves are tight coat sleeves, coming well up over the shoulders. This style is usually made up in black or dark colored cloth, trimmed with velvet or galloon and very large fancy buttons.

—A very stylish redingote was of chocolate brown diagonal The bodice was made with a long point in front. It was double-breasted. The skirt opened very much to the left side, where it was turned back with revers of plush of the same shade as the cloth. The collar band, one side of the pointed bodice and points on the coat sleeves were also trimmed with the plush. Rosettes of merveilleux of the same shade were placed at intervals of about five inches round the bottom of the skirt, on the opening of the bodice and on each sleeve. A small plush puff, with golden beaver border, and a rich rosette on top, was to go with this garment.

—The evening dresses are exceptionally pretty. Young girls are wearing them in bright colored striped soft radzemir and striped surah. One handsome dinner gown for a married lady was of blue faille and brocade, the front covered with tulle, having tiny gold faceted spangles all over; a broad and handsome design in gold at the front. A new style for the bodice is that the back should be of brocade like the train; the front plain like the skirt. Soft silk skirts are worn for home dinners in cream and light colors, and these are daintily smocked in black, the bands embroidered in colored silks or black, exactly like the smocking. There are many new makes, and the sleeves are some elbow length, others to the wrist, and all more or less puffed.

—Black sparse floral patterns and conventional designs, with the Empire laurel on greens, grays and new pinks, are novel, and made up into admirable coats, some of the newest appearing on a Burgundy red ground, with all the warm brilliancy of lie de vin. Coral patterns are introduced in the brocades with peau de soie grounds, and broad black satin stripes with 3 inch periwinkle gray are most fashionable; while on some of the satin grounds detached sprays of conventional flowers are freely wrought. In the armure royales, which are so successfully blended with broad velvet stripes, special attention has been given to the weaving, it is extra strong and double tied. The black and white velvet and faille stripes are well worn, but they have to be woven in sunlight in the summer and late spring, or the whites are affected by the light.

—There are some leading novelties in trimmings. A fine silk cord, set in a tinsel cover, is used in all colors to edge basques and seams of dresses, mantles and jackets. Woolen materials of many kinds are embroidered in colors with floral designs, and buttonholed or pinked at the edge. The same class of materials have been worked in an open guipure pattern of leaves and flowers, the flowers wadded, so that the pattern stands out in bold relief: Then there is a large variety of open trimmings worked in silk, with leaves in satin stitch and holes sewn over, like muslin embroidery. This is the same at both edges, which follow the outline of the design. Perhaps the most original of all is apparently a plaited galloon, some two inches wide made of narrow cloth, pinked with fine tooth points on either side, and inter laced with holes like those which occur in cane-seated chairs—indeed, the pattern seems to have been borrowed from this source. The edges are almost straight; but both alike, and this galloon is to be had to match most of the new cloths, though the material of which the galloon is made is in trade called "felt." Beaded galloons and edgings are to be had in every variety, but, save in the pattern, there is nothing very new. Tinsel threads are still much used, and give great additional brightness.

—We have just been examining a complete series of new winter wraps. They are nearly all long, hiding the dress completely, so that hats are worn to match the wrap instead of the dress as formerly.

One of the models which seems destined to be very popular is a modification of the French mantle, bonnefemme, cape, which has already been worn considerably as a traveling cloak. For winter this is being made of plain or fancy cloth, or of plain black faille. In the latter case it is lined with wadding or with flannel covered with silk. An elegant garment of this style was made of black crepe cloth, lined with black silk. The back was fitted to the figure with three seams. The front was gathered like a bodice, with several rows of gatherings at the neck and waist. It was finished with a black moire collar. There were armholes, like those of a bodice, but no sleeves. Side pieces were added from the shoulder, falling loose down to the foot of the mantle over the arms. They were rounded off at the foot and edged all the way down with a deep border of black moire put on plain. A belt of moire commenced at the seams under the arms at each side, and came down into a point in the middle of the front. Velvet is sometimes used for the trimming instead of the moire.

HORSE NOTES.

—Deck Wright, 2.19¼, has been sold for $1200 to Southern parties.

—The Breeders' Association made about $1000 above expenses at the Lexington meeting.

—An English gentleman of means is about to lay out a half-mile trotting track at Aintree, near Liverpool.

—Guy will be started to reduce his record of 2.12½ over the Cleveland track before the season shall close.

—Budd Doble showed up a grand young horse in Bethlehem Star, by Volunteer Star, in the 2.40 class race at Lexington.

—Lady Bunker, dam of Guy Wilkes, 2.15¼, sold for $6500 at Lexington, the third week in October.

—San Mateo made a record of 2.28½ at the Trenton meeting. She is the first of the get of Santa Claus to trot better than 2 30.

—Budd Doble will send Jack (2.19½) and Knight (2.29½) for a pole record at Chicago soon. The horses are full brothers.

—W. R. Armstrong, the poolsener, was recently stricken with paralysis at his home at Almont, Mich., but is slowly recovering.

—E. de Cernea has sold to Colonel Lawrence Kip, for $3000, the bay mare Thorndale Maid, 2.30, by Thorndale, dam by Country Gentleman.

—Little Brown Jug will be sold at auction shortly. Since Commodore Kittson's death Miss Isabelle has used the great pacer for a road horse.

—Steve Maxwell died of spasmodic colic at Boston on October 11. Examination proved that inflammation had set in, and the intestines had become knotted.

—Axtell, the 2 year old son of William L., reduced his record to 2.23 at the Lexington meeting. Budd Doble will try to beat Wildflower's 2.21 with Axtell this fall.

—Of Glidella's five foals the first three are now dead. Her bay colt by Reform, owned by J. T. Stewart & Son, Council Bluffs, Ia., died recently.

—Ed. Corrigan's string have been campaigning nearly all the year, and they are the worse for wear and tear. A little rest is essential for both man and beast.

—Two hundred and eighty-two horses started during the Latonia meeting just closed, and the amount won by them aggregated $36,540. Sam Bryant captured two stake races worth $2545, with Come to Taw, and heads the list of winning owners.

—Longfellow headed the list of winning sires at Latonia with $3850, his son, Long Taw, following with $2545. Barnes heads the list of winning jockeys with 15 wins and 9 seconds out of 37 starts, and is followed by Overton with 10 wins and 7 seconds out of 44 mounts.

—Lillie Stanley reduced her record to 2.17½ at Napa, Cal., on October 3. This is the fastest mile ever trotted in California by a mare bred in the State. She is a brown mare, by Whipleton, and trotted in 2.20½, last season.

—It is odd that pool selling should have been stopped at the trotting and pacing meeting at Point Breeze and then have been permitted at the City Troop races over the same track three weeks later.

—The winners of the English Champion stakes have been Springfield, Janette, Rayon d'Or, Robert the Devil, Bend Or, Tristan (three times. Paradox, Ormonde, Bendigo, and now Friar's Balsam.

—A weanling colt by St. Bel (2.24½), out of Nubia, by Harold, 2d dam Lady Limp by Toronto, was recently sold at the Prospect Hill Farm, Franklin, Pa., for $2500.

—Harry Gilmore, of Versailles, Ky., has sold to Captain John P. Withers, of Ellisville, Miss., the bay colt foaled on April 15, 1888, by Messenger Chief, dam Linnehan, by Pacing Abdallah.

—Another reduction has been made in the 4 year old pacing record. When the season opened it was held by Dodd Pfeet. Gold Leaf was the first to change it, and was soon credited with a mile in 2.18. Yolo Maid then appeared on the scene. She paced a mile in 2.16½, and repeated in the same time. The following week saw Gold Leaf pace a mile in 2.15, and in her race with Arab she won the first heat in 2,15¾. Yolo Maid has now, however, won back her laurels, having cut the figures to 2,14 over the Bay District track. This new wonder is a daughter of Alexander Button, 2.29.

—The Coney Island Jockey Club has opened a new stake called the double event, for 2 year olds, to be run at the June meeting of 1889. It is virtually a double race, the first to take place on the opening day of the meeting, five and a half furlongs, the second six furlongs, both over the straight futurity course. A single subscription entitles a horse to start for both events, the club adding $4000, in the proportion of $2500 to the first event and $1500 to the second event, and $1000 additional will be given in plate or specie in case both events shall be won by the same horse.

—The Chicago stable partnership was settled without an auction sale, Mr. Hankins purchasing Mr. Campbell's interest in the horses Terra Cotta, Egmont, Kaloolah, Jennie McFarland, Macbeth II and Wheeler T., and the three yearlings by Luke Blackburn, Voltigeur and Springbok. Mr. Hankins assumed all the debts of the stable and paid Mr. Campbell $10,000 in cash. The remainder of the stable were not in the partnership. Mr. Hankins retains the services of Jockey McLaughlin until January 1, 1890, and has the refusal of the famous colt Galen for $10,000 and 20 per cent. of his winnings for two years. Mr. B. J. Johnson, the new manager of the stable, has gone to Nashville to examine Galen, and if he shall report favorably the colt will join the Chicago Stable. Mr. Campbell will increase his stable by purchasing, and race hereafter on his own account.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, Nov. 1, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The men who catch the trade always advertise.

——For seven weeks rain has been the reigning sign.

——The new Reformed church at Millheim is nearing completion.

——Eggs are up to 24 cents and the hens refuse to lay at that price.

— Mr. J. R. Bible, of Potters Mills, stopped in to see us one day this week.

——Rev. Fischer ventured out last Monday for the first time since the accident.

——Dr. Chas. Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, while in town this week favored us with a short call.

——The train on Tuesday killed several sheep belonging to Mr. Bartholmew and Will Lee.

——J. C. Motz, of Woodward, has been an invalid all summer, and is not yet able to leave his home.

——Farmers have now began taking corn by the ears, and we trust can keep on without needing umbrellas.

——Jim Smetzler moved last week from the township into the boro last Saturday, and will lose his vote, a democratic loss.

——In seven weeks we did not have two consecutive days without rain, and in no week more than one entirely clear day in that time.

——Now Democrats of old Centre, for next Tuesday! one fire along the entire line, and the day is ours, and for cheaper food, clothing, and machinery.

——Monday tried hard to slip thro without rain—but there was a short sprinkle. Tuesday renewed the attempt and really made the riffle and umbrellas were not needed.

——The roads will need looking after when the weather becomes settled. Through our town at various places, there are water ponds that should be wiped out by filling.

——Services in the Lutheran church next Sabbath evening. A religious exercise, given by members of the congregation, has been fixed on. Rev. Fischer expects to be present.

——In Westchester county, New York, a young lady and her beau have bet on the rival White House aspirants and the loser of the bet is to attend church wearing the clothes of the opposite sex.

——The audience room of the M. E. church at Pleasant Gap will be reopened to the public on Sunday, Nov 11, at 2½ p. m. Dr. Monroe, of Bellefonte, will preach the sermon, subject: Recognition of friends in heaven.

——Landlord Bibby, of Millheim, piloted a party into the Paddy mountain woods to look at some lands, on Monday, taking their guns with them. They were fortunate enough to kill a fat 200 pound bear and a deer.

——Co. Commissioner Decker and sons, of Potters Mills, were out after deer on Monday in the Seven mts., and came across a large bear with two half-grown cubs. They killed the bear which weighed about 250 pounds, being very lean, but the cubs escaped.

— Sacred concerts, free for nothing, every day on second floor of the Bank building. The combination is one possessing rare talent and has refused numerous offers of late to travel, but positively refused; glad they will remain with us. A collection will soon be in order.

——Last week a Democrat and Republican of Centre Hall made a bet that the one voting for the defeated candidate would have to wheel the other to the station on a wheel barrow. Will give the names and time of trip in our next issue. All will be invited to turn out and see the fun.

——A very sad occurence in Mill Hall Wednesday evening caused general sorrow in that place. Miss Grace Stover, the fifteen year old daughter of John H. Stover, was taking part in a temperance meeting by reciting a temperance selection when she fell forward from the platform dead, of heart disease.

——Every precinct committeeand and Democrat should get down to business from this to the end of the election. Get to work and see every Democrat and independent voter in your district and have him turn out on election day. Personal work of this kind is what we must have and are going to have.

——An exchange says there is an old superstition among farmers that the date of the month added to the number of the month in the year when the first snow falls will be the number of snow storms for the winter. If this be true, then we shall have thirty-eight snows this winter, the first snow having fallen on the 29th day of the ninth month.

——W. S. Allen, of Williamsport, was killed while hunting. Mr. Allen was shot in the back by his friends who were hunting with him. It appears that a deer had been wounded by the party and Mr. Allen went into the bushes to rout it out while there the deer jumped up and both men fired, one firing four shots and the other one. It was at this time that Mr. Allen was killed. The inquest places no blame on any one.

——A Philadelphia detective was employed recently by S. F. Hoffa, of Milton who was shot at by a party in ambush three weeks ago in the White Deer Valley. On Friday last Elias Person, of Washington township, Lycoming county, was taken before Justice Neibart at Elimsport, who committed him to the Lycoming county jail in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of "assault and attempt to kill with a double barrel gun." The prisoner will be 71 years next February. He firmly denies his guilt.—Lewisburg *News*.

——The Democratic meeting in Foundry Hall, on last Friday evening was well attended, considering the condition of the weather, which was very unpropitious. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Williams, co. chairman, and J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte. The first speaker, Mr. Williams, made a number of good points in his short talk. The audience then listened to one of those able speeches which Jack has been delivering this campaign, and is convinc

TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The *Gazette* of last week contains an article in which there is so much misrepresentation and untruth that I deem it necessary for the information of the public to give the facts just as they exist. All that I shall say on this matter was within easy reach of the editor of the *Gazette* and had he desired he could have more easily given you the exact truth than to mistake the facts.

By an act of assembly approved the 21st day of March A. D. 1873, "All laws and parts of laws then in force in the Commonwealth under and by virtue of which taxes for State purposes are levied and assessed upon horses, mares, geldings, mules and cattle shall be and they are hereby repealed so far as they give authority to impose State taxes on the same," by a proviso the act could not go into effect until after the next meeting of the board of Revenue Commissioners of the Commonwealth. Nor could the act go into effect so as to relieve the property specified until 1874, the assessments for 1873 in nearly all the counties of the state having been made before the act was approved.

The Commissioners of the several counties are required by law to make a return to the board of Revenue Commissioners of all taxable property, setting out, in the return what is taxable for State purposes as well as that which is taxable for County purposes. The County Commissioners in 1875 made return of property, taxable for State purposes to the amount of $3,835 69. This was $2,824.40 in excess of what the county assessment showed on its face to be the correct amount of State tax, and the mistake arose by reason of returning as taxable for State purposes, horses, cattle, &c., &c.

The State Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1875 assessed the county a gross tax of $4,167.11 which sum through 1875, 1876 and 1877.

This overcharge the County not only the $824 40 in each year for horses, cattle, &c., but also $333.42 in each year as arbitrary increase by the Revenue Board. The total overcharge for three years was $9,473.46, from this, there is to be deducted the amount which is allowed the County treasurer as his Commission which left the net amount of overcharge for the three years $8,909 83 The whole matter is shown more fully by the following statement:

Amount charged by Revenue Board for one year	$ 4,169 11
For three years	11,507 33
Correct amount according to the Commissioners return	744 17
	$11,763 16
Taxes on money at interest for 1875	$ 337.71
Furniture	73 70
Carriages	459.03
Watches	140.75
Total for one year	$1011.28
For 3 years, '75, '76, '77	$3033.84
Less Coms	180.51
	$2853.33
Net amount over-paid	$8909.83

It will thus be seen that all this occured in 1875, 1876 and 1877 long before Mr. Griest and Mr. Wolf became County Commissioners and also long before I became the Attorney of the County. As I understand it the mistake was made by the State Board of Revenue Commissioners in charging the County with more taxes than they should have been charged with, and the same mistake occured with almost every County in the State, Democratic and Republicans alike.

Shortly after I became Attorney for the Commissioners I discovered that the State had taken from the County $8,909.83. I also discovered that after the State Board of Revenue Commissioners had allowed a number of the Counties credit for the full amount unlawfully taken from them, they had passed a resolution refusing to consider any further applications praying that credit might be allowed the Counties for money overpaid.

I had shown to the Commissioners the amount the State had taken from our County and wanted them to bear the expense and let me do what I could to obtain proper credit for the County. The State would not repay the money it had illegally received to any County, but it would allow a credit to the County in the accounts between the County and the State.

The Commissioners refused to take any chances, but offered a contingent fee to me any whom might be associated with me. We were to bare our own expenses, pay all cost, if any, as well as all assistant counsel, if any had to be hired, and they pay us thirty per cent. on the amount the County obtained credit for in the accounts between it and the Commonwealth.

Under this agreement we went to work and after two years of work, a number of trips to Harrisburg, and an outlay to us of between $800 and $900 we obtained a credit in favor of the County for $8,909 83.

I repeat that neither Mr. Griest, Mr. Wolf nor myself were responsible for the payment of this large amount of money, unlawfully to the State, as it was done long before either of us had anything to do with the office; nor do I think any board of County Commissioners or their Attorney was responsible for it, the mistake was made by the State Board of Revenue Commissioners. It is true I was hired by the Commissioners at a salary of $200 a year to advise them, but when I made for the County any collection or tried any cases in Court, as I did many of them, for the Court, like all other Attorneys, Democrats and Republicans alike, I was paid what the services were worth or the regular commissions on the collection.

The whole matter was submitted to the County Auditors at their sitting last winter and passed upon by them as just, and the statement shows that they counted, as liability of the County, the balance due to Spangler and myself. Under the contract we were to do a certain thing and if we succeeded the County was to pay us a certain amount, we did our part kept the County clear of all expenses and the County has done for us simply what it had agreed to do.

At the time we received the last portion of our fees Centre county was the only county that had, after the reconsideration of the resolution before mentioned by the Revenue Board in December 1886, received credit for the amount overpaid in 1875, 1876 and 1877.

By the County receiving a credit of $909 83 on the books of the State treasurer when she did, the County Commissioners were enabled to reduce the County rates for 1887 and 1888 to two and a half mills, and by this means the whole people receive credit for money unlawfully taken from them many years before.

Very truly,

THURSDAY EVENINGS' NUPTIALS.

A large number of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Ross, this place, on last Thursday evening, to witness the ceremonies which united Miss Sadie Ross and George Bushman in bonds of holy wedlock. The young folks of this vicinity were present and many from a distance were noticed in the happy throng. At about 6 P. M. Miss Annie Keller gave the signal in bringing from the organ the notes of an inspiring wedding march. Rev. H. Kerr, the Presbyterian minister, stationed himself at the head of the room and awaited the arrival of the bridal party, which soon appeared. Miss Sadie was handsomely attired and never looked prettier than upon this festive occasion; while the groom, an ideal young man, bore himself with the dignity becoming the occasion. The wedding service was a brief, oral and impressive ceremony, pronounced calmly and clearly by the minister.

At the conclusion many and varied congratulations were extended the newly married couple. Toothsome refreshments were then served and the evening was spent in various amusements. A large number of handsome presents were received, some of which were rather suggestive. Mr. and Mrs. Bushman left on Friday morning for a two weeks trip to Gettysburg and other points.

SPRING MILLS.

Mrs. Ed. Krumrine, of Lewisburg, is visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Bedford, Prohibition candidate for assembly, stopped over night last week with landlord Ruhl.

Miss Emma Smith, of Potters Mills, visited Ida Grenoble last week.

Mrs. Krape removed from State College to her house on the hill.

A man from the south end of town came to the postoffice one day last week, and asked the postmaster what the news were in this end of town, to which the postmaster replied, "O, the editor is at home."

The meeting in the school house was well attended last Thursday evening. Addresses were made by Kerr and Spangler.

Harry Miller has become a counterhopper in Long's store.

WEDDING AND RECEPTION.

This week we announce another wedding to take place, in which one of Centre Hall's prominent young ladies is a contracting party. Invitations to attend the marriage of Miss Maggie L. Rishell and George P. Wakefield, of Huntingdon Co., on Tuesday Nov. 13, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. John Rishell, have been issued. At the same time a reception will be extended to Rev. C. W. Rishell and wife, recently married, and a brother of Miss Maggie.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools of our county have all opened, and the young idea is learning how to shoot. Superintendent Wolf has commenced his visitations. The pedagogue should not know in what hour of the night the bridegroom cometh, so he would always keep his lamp in trim for the coming. Centre county's common schools rank among the best of the system in our state.

FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing. They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

——Weather fine, at last.

——*Wedding presents.—Garmans.*

——Farmers find over one-third of their corn soft.

——*Dress goods, all the new styles.—Garmans.*

——Mud, mud, mud, everywhere, in high places and low.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

— W. D. Keller is having his house finished at the station.

——*Buter and eggs in exchange for goods at cash prices.—Garmans.*

——Lumbermen pay 25 cents per ton for prop timber on the stump.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——You would be surprised at the prices at which Fauble sells clothing.

——Purchased friends can never be relied upon as true and steadfast friends.

——Ladies' dress goods in all styles for fall and winter at Meese's store, Bellefonte.

——Vote for Holt and McCormick next Tuesday, two honest, hardworking men.

——Buggy whips, horse blankets and robes at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——John Harkness, formerly of this place, writes from Orafine, Neb., and says he wants the REPORTER sent him.

——Rochester Clothing House in Reynold's building, Bellefonte, for cheap clothing and gents furnishing goods.

——Rev. Fischer will not be able to fill his appointments next Sabbath but expects to be able to hold services in two weeks or will have a supply instead.

——It is said that J. A. Reesman has the largest and finest assortment of square parlor heaters to be found anywhere in this county. They are the celebrated Rosemont, Happy Greeting, Beaver and others.

——Thursday last, 25th, was the first bright day in six weeks. In the afternoon the sun shone warm as in summer, but alas! during the night came a change, and Friday, Saturday and Sunday, there was the same old chestnut—rain, rain, rain.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——Mrs. Mariah Maffit, of Gatesburg this county, has been confined to her bed for the past sixteen years with spinal disease. She has suddenly recovered and has discharged her doctor and hired girl, and is now able to do her own work.

——Reesman's exhibition of fine parlor heaters is worth seeing, as it comprises the latest designs and patterns. Many are sold already and others will soon be gone. The prices are lower this season

OBITUARY.

Sidney Bairfoot departed this life, peacefully, on last Friday morning, at his home in this place. He was a much respected young man, who spent the greater portion of his life in this town and vicinity, having, from his boyhood, had his home with D. C. Keller, with whom he engaged in the live stock business. About two years ago he was married to Flora, only child of Dr. P. D. Neff, and the couple soon after moved to Bellefonte, where Mr. Bairfoot carried on a bookstore. His health beginning to fail, they removed to their home, in this place, where for a time he seemed to mend in health, but it was only a delusion, consumption held its grip and took off its victim. He was able to be about even on the day of his death, and the messenger called him away while resting upon a sofa, at night. His funeral took place on Monday, Rev. Earnest, Lutheran minister of Mifflinburg, conducting the services. His age was 32 years, 3 months and 16 days. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

THANKS.

The friends and neighbors will please accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their great kindness and sympathy to me, in my sorrow and bereavement. May the Father of the widow and orphans bless them for all they did.

FLORA O. BAIRFOOT.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Always advertise in the REPORTER.

——Notice the change in Harper & Kreamer's ad. this week.

——*Fancy trimming, braids, and gumps, gold and silver braid.—Garmans.*

——Read Pearlsten's new advertisement in another column.

——*New shades in blues, terra cotta, green and black, all weaves.—Garmans.*

——The ad. of Achenback's bakery, at Bellefonte, appears in another colum.

——A large assortment of horse blankets at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——*Priestley's silk warp henrietta, nothing to equal it, its our leader in dress goods.—Garmans.*

——James Musser and wife, of Hartleton, Pa., registered at the hotel, on Monday.

——Brand new overcoats and suits for fall and winter wear at Fauble's, Bellefonte.

——The hunt after deer has begun but not much venison yet. Election next Tuesday.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——We direct the attention of our readers to the ad of Bartholomew's store at the station.

——Ladies' coats, an immense stock at Lower prices than ever, at Meese's store, Bellefonte.

——You can get a suit made to order by Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte, at astonishing low prices.

——G. E. Eisenhart, Spring Mills' creamery man, was in town Monday on a business trip.

——Gents furnishing goods at reduced rates at Fauble's Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

——Horse blankets from 85 cents on up according to quality, at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Esq. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, advertises sale of Jacob Shaffer's personal property for Nov. 17.

——Keep in style by getting your clothes from Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——Services in the Lutheran church, of this place, next Sabbath evening, at the regular hour.

——Ladies' dress goods in all styles for fall and winter, at Meese's store, Bellefonte.

——The Becker Washing Machine is one that will give entire satisfaction. We say so from a trial of it

——Mrs. Aaron Durst, formerly of this place, now in Kansas, is visiting friends and relatives in this section.

——*A lot of checks and stripes in dress goods, mainly gray and black, at 18, 22, and 28c, worth double.—Garmans.*

——You can save a days wages every time, by buying your boots and shoes at A. C. Mingle's store, Bellefonte.

——It is said that a new baking powder has been called "Old Hutch," because it makes the flour rise so easily.

——The reputation of the Philadelphia Branch for cheap clothing is an established fact and cant be touched by any one in the county.

——Gov. Curtin left on Monday for New York state and will take an active part in the campaign until the election.

——Powers' immense stock of boots and shoes and low prices is what makes things lively at their store at Bellefonte.

——Willis Burd, of Aaronsburg, has the plastering of the Presbyterian church, of this place, and will begin the job next week.

——Look here, young fellow, if you want to be nicely dressed, get your clothes made by Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——The W. C. T. Union will meet, Nov. 7, at 3 p. m., at Miss Aggie Murray's Centre Hall. All members will please attend. MAGGIE THOMPSON, Pres't

——James Lingle is having 100 rods of galvanized iron pipe put down to replace old wooden pipe in the water route from the foot of the mountain to the farm.

——The Bear Meadows lumber operation has created a good local market for produce at Boalsburg, and every house in that town is now occupied—a boom on a small scale.

——An Aaronsburg hunting party in the Paddy mountain region, this week, saw several fine deer, but got no venison. Edmonds, Meyer, Weaver and others were in the party.

——Don't fail to visit Meese's store, on Allegheny street, when shopping in Bellefonte They have a fine line of goods and sell at rock bottom rates. Produce taken in exchange.

——We add our testimony to the usefulness of the New Becker Washing Machine, of which J. A. Dunkle is the agent, along with others who have given it a trial. It beats any machine out.

——At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, you will find anything in boots and shoes from the coarse and heavy boots to the finest ladies' dress gaiter. A complete stock and at prices you never

PERLSTEIN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

You are cordially invited to to inspect PEARLSTEIN'S fine Fall Stock. The largest and newest line of

Fashionable Dress Goods

in the town. The only exclusive Dry Goods store in town.

Nothing but Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods.

All goods marked in plain figures, and sold at one price.

PERLSTEIN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Bartholomew's - Store!

—IS—

THE :-: BUSIEST :-: PLACE :-: IN :-: TOWN

The best place in the valley for bargains.

New goods come every day and are gone the next, and keeps us busy replenishing stock. Our line of

Fall and Winter Goods.

is here and more coming. Ladies' Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Ladies' Coats, full line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Woolen Blankets, Robes, Clothing, Overcoats, just received. We have the nicest

—RAG CARPET,—

ever brought to the town. Full line of Lumbermen's Boots and Shoes; best assortment of Cook Stoves, with reversible cross-piece on the top.

OUR MOTTO: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of country produce at

Bartholomew's Store.
Centre Hall Station.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE HALL, PA. | CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our many customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS!

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Come and see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.